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The Walker Expedition Against Nicaragua.

Particulars of the Voyage of the Fashion.

THE SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Removal of Property from Greytown to Aspinwall.

Movements of U. S. War Vessels.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, we obtain full particulars of Walker's successful landing at Punta Arenas.

According to the report by the Purser of the *Star of the West*, Walker landed at San Juan del Norte in broad daylight, and directly under the guns of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. He has taken possession of the town with a force of about 300 men. A Lieutenant of the *Saratoga*, being on shore, was ordered on board his ship, by command of Walker.

The steamer *Fashion*, after landing her cargo, proceeded to Aspinwall, where she remained when the *Star of the West* left. On the afternoon of the 3d, the United States frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, sailed for San Juan, followed on the afternoon of the 4th, by H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and steamer *Leopard*.

They will probably blockade the harbor of San Juan, and at the same time station a force to prevent Walker's passing up the river.

U. S. steamer *Fulton* was at Boca del Toro on the 2d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

Advices had been received from the forts on the San Juan to the 28th ult. San Carlos was still blockaded by Gen. Cauty, in the steamer *San Carlos*, with fifty men. It was held by 250 Nicaraguans, one-half of whom were sick. About 400 Costa Ricans hold the Rapids, about one-half fit for duty. Provisions were very scarce.

From our own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The little steamer *Fashion*, Capt. Caughlin, arrived here on the afternoon of the 2d, having left Greytown on the 30th November. Captain C. is not very communicative in regard to the new fillibustering scheme, and there is no one on his vessel except himself to ask information from. I learn from the Captain, however, that he was twelve days on his passage, and arrived at Greytown on the 25th. He found one hundred and eighty-six of Walker's party on board, on getting to sea, and some eight or ten "outsiders." He had some rough weather, but no accidents. The *Fashion* steamed only six or seven knots an hour, at which some of Walker's officers were rather cross, but when they undertook to show their dissatisfaction towards the Captain, they were ordered to keep quiet, which they found it prudent to do. On nearing Greytown a thick mist hid the land for some time, upon which the *Fashion* slowed a little, when Walker wished the Captain to quicken his speed, but suddenly the fog lifted and the place was in full view, the *Saratoga* lying at anchor in the harbor.

Walker exhibited considerable nervousness at the sight, and requested Capt. C. to run in towards the mouth of the Colorado River, about 12 miles to the eastward of Punta Arenas, in order to land a portion of the men. The boats which were brought out for the purpose were launched, and some 45 men getting into them, under the command of Col. Frank Anderson, one of the original 56 of the first Nicaragua invasion, they shoved off and made their way up the river, into the San Juan. The *Fashion* then ran up, and landed the main part of the force, about 140 men, on Punta Arenas. They took possession of some half-dozen fishing huts, as also the houses of Mr. Craig and Mr. Burden, a pilot, in which they were quartered when the *Fashion* left. The stores were landed and put under cover on Capt. Scott's premises. Capt. Chatard did not apparently intend to have used any force in preventing a landing of the fillibusters, but appeared rather undecided as to what he ought to do. In an interview with Capt. Caughlin, he *naïvely* inquired: "Sir, are you aware of the character of the men you have just landed on a foreign soil?" "No, Sir," replied Capt. C., "I don't know anything about their characters. I was told that I was to land a couple of hundred coffee-planters at Greytown, and I hope I have fulfilled my orders properly."

The men were nearly all robust, strong fellows, who seemed to have no very clear idea of the work they would have to perform. They only knew that for a few month's service in clearing a country overflowing with milk and honey, of "a quarreling, vagabond rabble" that infested it, they were each to receive a fine hacienda, when all they would have to do would be to swing in silk hammocks with their mouth open to catch the fat that would fall into them, and with plenty of slaves and houris to fan them when they slept. The amount of provisions landed would probably keep them two or three weeks, at the rate they were using them—the men exchanging with the people about town two pounds of salt pork or ham for one pound of fresh beef. Walker was not considered by the men as being their ultimate commander, they having an idea that Henningsen would arrive in a few days with a large force and take the military control.

General Walker, on shore, was assuming rather kingly airs, giving orders as though he was the ruler of millions of people. He paid no attention to the *Saratoga* or her commander, hardly seeming to know she was in port, except once or twice when some of her officers came on shore, when he peremptorily ordered them on board, under threats of arrest if they staid, which order they obeyed with considerable alacrity.

There were four small boats about Scott's shipyard, which Walker had taken possession of. The day the *Fashion* left, Walker had sent one of these boats up the river San Juan, to endeavor to intercept the Costa Rican mail boat, said to have on board $5,000 in money.

Walker planted two of his "lone star" flags over the buildings he occupied in Punta Arenas on landing. He landed six field-pieces, and the men were daily drilling, each one with his rifle. Whether he took out these rifles with him I cannot learn. When Lockridge abandoned the river last March, he delivered over to the commander of the British frigate *Cossack* about three hundred stand of arms, which were deposited with Capt. Scott, on Punta Arenas, for safe keeping. I understand these arms were still there when Walker landed, so that if he wanted them he undoubtedly appropriated them.

Our first report here was, that the *Fashion* when the town hove in sight, ran in under a full head of steam and anchored close to the Point before Capt. Chatard could get his boats out to stop her. The inference was that he had no time to prevent the landing of the men and arms. But this is not so. I am assured by an officer of the British steamship *Dee*, that the *Fashion* was seen by the officers of the *Saratoga* the day before off the harbor; that there was ample time while she was coming in for the *Saratoga* to have hove her to with a swivel from one of her boats, and to have boarded her before she got in. Besides, Walker *was two whole days landing men, provisions and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war*. When the *Dee* came into the harbor, Capt. Chatard requested her master to anchor inside of the *Saratoga*, so that she might not be between his guns and the *Fashion*, but he took no steps against the landing of either men or stores.

Captain Woolcott, of the *Dee*, knowing that there was considerable British property in Greytown, on the other side of Punta Arenas, asked Captain Chatard if he would protect the town against Walker, if he should attempt to lay it under contribution, to which he replied that he could give no assurances to that effect—that *his orders were very general in their nature*—that what he did he must do on his own personal responsibility, and, as he was dependent upon his profession for the support of a large family, he was not disposed either to run the risk of incurring the displeasure of his Government by his interference with matters on shore, or to lay himself liable, personally, to suits on the part of the fillibusters or the merchants of Greytown. So, as no guarantees could be got, and there was no British man-of-war in port, some of the merchants shipped the more valuable portion of their goods to this place. The *Dee* brought away about 120 large packages, which she landed here to-day.

Captain Caughlin *talks* as if he looked upon the "invasion" as a silly, quixotic affair on the part of Walker. He does not believe that the great fillibuster set sail with his small force, with the approval of the majority of his friends in the United States, or that so far as *he* is concerned, he has left any force to come after him. He thinks that the fillibusters of the southwest look upon Henningsen as their representative, and that they will soon place him with an adequate force in Central America; that Walker was anxious to occupy the ground at once, so as to give himself priority in the game, and that he was helped off by a few of the more desperate of the *hacienda* speculators, such as Slatter and Soule. He thinks that Walker's name has become so odious in Central America that he could not enlist the good-will of any portion of the people of Nicaragua, while he could steal their estates, and that a new man must be put forward. In this opinion I fully concur with the Captain—but I do not think, with him, that Walker relies simply upon his 186 men to back him—that he has landed with them in a foreign country "to take the chances" against the five Central American States.

My own idea is that Walker, when he left Mobile, had the impression that he would get possession of the river and lake steamers without much trouble, thus giving him Fort San Carlos and Castillo Viejo; that the forty-five men that he landed at the mouth of the Colorado were landed there that he might be sure of having a force in the country if he did not succeed in landing, himself, at Punta Arenas; and that these men went into the San Juan River, by the Colorado, to receive the boats.

As soon as it was ascertained that the filibusters were coming into port, the people in Greytown sent a boat up the river to Costa Rica, and also to warn the steamers and forts, but as Walker's expedition was already on its way into the river, by the Colorado, when he landed at Punta Arenas, it is not unlikely that these dispatches were intercepted by him. In case they were not, the news must have reached San José de Costa Rica, by way of the Serapiqui River, about the 30th November.

A small brig, not at all having the appearance of a fillibuster craft, hove in sight off Greytown as Walker was landing his stores, upon which Captain Chatard made considerable display in getting out his boats to board her, of course. If she had been a steamer, probably the look-out man would not have been able to see her so quickly.

Commodore Paulding, who was here in the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, appeared somewhat chagrined that Walker succeeded in landing so easily, and at the request of Capt. Chatard steamed away last evening for Greytown. I have considerable doubt, however, whether he will deem it his duty to interfere with any "immigrant" vessel coming into Greytown, if he finds her papers all straight. About half an hour after Com. Paulding sailed, dispatches arrived here for him from the Commander of the United States steamer *Fulton*, now at Chiriqui Lagoon.

The British line-of-battle propeller *Brunswick*, sailed about 6 o'clock this evening for Greytown. The *Fashion* has brought 100 tons of coal here, and will sail in a day or two for New-Orleans.

Five of the New-Orleans passengers by the *Star of the West* died from yellow-fever contracted at Havana—three on the passage, and two in this port. Their names were: Elijah Chandler, Pike County, Illinois, aged 39, died Dec. 1; same day, Susan L. Chandler, daughter of the above, 6 years; same day, Thomas Huff, of Lumpkin County, Georgia, aged 15; Dec. 2, Alice Foulks, Pike County, Illinois, aged 12 years; Dec. 3, Matilda Foulks, wife of John Foulks, of Pike County, Illinois, aged 37 years. F. W. R.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FASHION AT ASPINWALL.

An officer on board the *Star of the West* gives some particulars connected with the arrival at Aspinwall of the steamer *Fashion*. When she made her appearance coming into the bay, in company with another steamer, there was great excitement, and the announcement that General Walker, with a large force of fillibusters, was in the offing, set the town in a perfect ferment. As the two steamers came near enough to be made out, one was discovered to be an English and the other an American steamer. The *Fashion* passed close to the frigate *Wabash*, and anchored within convenient distance of the landing. Boats immediately put off from the frigate with officers, instructed to make strict examination of the character of the steamer and of her papers. They were politely received by Captain Caughlin, on board the *Fashion*, and every inquiry promptly answered as to his character and destination. Captain C. had been directed to go to Greytown with passengers, and he had cleared his vessel at Mobile, accordingly; the papers were all found to be perfectly regular, clearance, receipt for fees, &c., from the proper officer at the Custom-house in Mobile. The American Consul, at Aspinwall, also went on board the steamer, but found no cause to interfere with her. Rumor stated that the Captain was rather anxious, than otherwise, that his vessel should be seized, considering the price of coal at Aspinwall—($20 per ton)—preferring to have her sent home at Uncle Sam's expense rather than at his own.

Letters from officers of the *Saratoga*, to the officers of the *Wabash*, expressed great vexation at the landing of Walker in broad daylight under their very guns. There was no fog, (such a thing is unknown there,) and the *Fashion* passed within hailing distance. They had not heard of Walker's departure, and were not looking for him; his very boldness threw them entirely off their guard; a few persons only were seen on deck, but they had no sooner reached the landing than a crowd of between three and four hundred swarmed out of her as from a bee hive, armed to the teeth. They expressed great mortification at the occurrence. Some officers of the *Saratoga* were ashore shooting. Walker sent word to them to go on board. They replied, "We are officers of the navy of the United States, and belong to the *Saratoga*." "I don't care a d—n who you are," Walker rejoined; "if you don't go on board your ship immediately, I will send you. Nobody can land on this point without my permission." The officers obeyed the mandate, and departed.

There were all sorts of surmises as to what would be done with Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, for permitting Walker to run the blockade. His force still remained "under the guns of the frigate," on the Point, when the *Fashion* left.

Both the American and English officers, who departed for Greytown, expected to use up Walker very soon after reaching that place, if their professions were to be believed.

The *Scottish Chief* was expected daily at Greytown, with munitions and provisions.

The statement that Captain Chatard had assumed any jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, or turned Walker out of his quarters there, was not credited at Aspinwall.

THE TEXAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR WALKER.

The Galveston *News*, of the 3d, has the following, concerning the recruits for Walker's army raised in Texas:

"Colonel Waters, of the Nicaragua Army, leaves on the steamship *Mexico* to-day, for Nicaragua, *vid* New-Orleans and Mobile. He has with him a company of about 40 emigrants—*young men who go to seek fame, fortune, and adventure, under the banner of General Walker.*

"The steamship *Fashion*, which took General Walker to Nicaragua, is expected to return to Mobile this week. She will continue her trips back and forth during the Winter.

"All persons desirous of emigrating to Nicaragua should address or apply to this house.

"*Three other companies are expected to leave Texas soon, for Nicaragua.* As other Southern States are assisting to swell the tide, we shall probably soon see that beautiful country under American influences, and taking position among the prosperous nations of the earth."

LATER FROM COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

By way of San Juan del Norte we have advices from San José de Costa Rica to Nov. 10.

The *Star and Herald* is no longer to be permitted to pass through the Costa Rica post-offices.

A French citizen, M. Bonefil, has been ordered to leave the country for the heinous crime of being the *supposed* author of a letter reflecting on Captain-General, President and Dictator Mora.

Congress has authorized the Dictator to send Commissioners to Nicaragua to arrange the pending difficulties. Señors Emiliano, Quadra and General J. M. Canas, have been named for the service, with Sir Antonio Chamorra as Secretary. The two latter are Dictator Mora's brothers'-in-law, so that it is not difficult to foresee how matters will terminate. Dr. Toledo is named Minister-of-War, and Señor Vincent Herrera Minister of Home Affairs. Dr. Montufar resumes his place in the Supreme Court.

Congress has refused to ratify the amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the treaty with New-Granada, made by the Congress of Bogota 21st of April last.

In regard to pending hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Panama *Star* says:

"With a certain knowledge that Walker is organizing another expedition, the avowed object of which is an invasion of her soil, with the experience of former times, which should show her both the possibility and the probability of this fillibuster movement being carried into effect, we should think that her policy, her interest, her feeling of self-preservation, would have led her to protect herself at home, or at least confine herself to act on the defensive in regard to Nicaragua. Had she pursued this course, she would have been entitled to and have received the sympathy of the whole world; but in her invasion of Nicaragua she not only gives reason to suspect her motives and disapprove of her policy, but she lays herself open to become an easy prey to Walker and his fillibusters—whereas, by acting only on the defensive, she might have made a successful stand against any invading foe."

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Independence Day—The Convention between Generals Cass and Herran—Movements of War Vessels, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The people of New-Granada, for a week past, have been celebrating the anniversary of their independence from old Spain with just as much enthusiasm as if they had been incalculably benefited instead of irretrievably damaged by their political emancipation.

The New-Granadian Press are still commenting on the convention between Generals Cass and Herran, in settlement of the damages for the Panama massacre, and pretend to be very indignant not only that indemnity is promised, but that their Minister should acknowledge in any manner that any responsibility attaches to the Government for the massacre. But, in view of the fact that General Cass only insists upon one of the least important of the demands made by the Pierce Administration, that is, the indemnity, and is even willing, in estimating that, to forego consequential damages, I do not think either the editors or the people of Granada have much to complain of, more especially as he agrees to take this partial indemnity in promises, that will never be paid. From a letter written by a gentleman at Paris, on very intimate terms with the New-Granadian Minister at that Court, I translate a few paragraphs that will be of interest to those American statesmen who are opposed to "entangling alliances" with European Powers. It would seem from this letter that General Herran was shrewd enough to direct the negotiations alluded to in this letter, to be initiated with France and England, solely that he might hold out the possibility of French and English interference, to frighten our very amiable Secretary of State sufficiently to cause him to forego the most important portions of the demands made by the last Administration against the Government of New-Granada. In the inception of this negotiation at Washington, between General Cass and the New-Granadian Minister, General Cass was prompt to promise that complete and ample security for the future should be exacted to the trade and travel across this Isthmus. But in the month of July, General Herran suddenly assumed a firm and haughty demeanor—declared that his Government would never consent to alienate territory—that he could only promise that the military police should be strengthened, as a guarantee that the scenes of the 15th April would not be reënacted, &c., &c., and then it was that Gen. Cass first began to perceive that the enforcement of the demands and the realization of the propositions as presented at Bogota by Mr. Marcy, through his Commissioners, Messrs. Bowlin and Morse, would be attended with many difficulties—municipal control of the United States on a foreign soil was a new thing—we could not make a State of Panama, and colonial possessions were unknown to our government—all sorts of constitutional objections were conjured up—and finally a treaty was agreed upon, which will leave matters in just as bad a state as they were previous to the 15th April, 1856, and infinitely worse, for the negroes now know that our Government is too timid to enforce our just demands, and they care nothing for indemnities of which not a penny comes out of their pockets.

By the treaty agreed upon, it is even agreed that the Minister of the King of Prussia may be called in to arbitrate on the sums to be allowed; although it was only last Spring that our Commissioners at Bogota declared that the mind of the President was made up as to the amount of damages to be claimed, and that it was not the custom of the United States to leave to the arbitration of Foreign Powers, questions of damages to its citizens, which had already been decided upon proofs entirely satisfactory to the Government.

The reader will please glance over the following paragraphs, translated from the letter above alluded to, and then decide whether Gen. Cass has been influenced in disappointing our just expectations of protection to American interests on this Isthmus, by the intimation from Lord Clarendon that the British Government would not readily consent that the Isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of the United States:

"Gen. Herran is negotiating another, but more important treaty in Washington. It is a treaty declaring perpetually neutral the Isthmus of Panama, under the sovereignty of New-Granada. This negotiation was initiated at London at the close of May last. Señor Don Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of New-Granada to the Courts of England and France, negotiated cautiously upon this matter with Lord Clarendon, and succeeded in bringing him to his opinion, to which the British Government was besides naturally inclined; for that Government would not readily consent that the Isthmus of Panama should fall into the hands of a power whose pretensions might in time, perhaps, obstruct the free transit. But all the efforts of Señor Martin to induce the Governments of England and France to discuss immediately the basis of a treaty, were useless, because these Governments resist every measure in which the United States is interested, *if they do not previously have the adhesion of the Cabinet at Washington.* For this reason the project is at present in the hands of Gen. Herran. *It appears that he has succeeded in inclining Gen. Cass to enter into it in common with England and France.* This is an important result.

This circumspection of European powers towards the United States is very notable. But they are deceived who think this arises from consideration or fear. England and France have neither the one nor the other for the United States; they only care, if they should come to blows with her, not to have it thrown in their faces that it is not the result of a puerile sentiment of suspicion and rivalry. This feeling has given rise to much condescension on the part of these two Governments towards the United States, which they have not thought it necessary to exercise towards other Powers. Notwithstanding, it is proper to say that their European policy is very temporizing, and that there is a powerful motive for it. The people cannot easily be brought to agree that the elements of their prosperity and fortune should be disturbed, which elements are their manufactures and commerce. Besides, we live in a time in which any lengthy war may end in a revolution. Lastly, these two nations, and particularly England, have much to regulate in their domestic affairs."

It will require stronger proofs, however, than the above letter, to induce me to believe that Gen. Cass is *really* inclined to enter into any agreement with European Powers not to seize the Isthmus, if the United States should find it necessary to do so, either for the protection of her own people, or in satisfaction of outrages against her on the part of the people or Government of New-Granada. Whatever *errors* of policy Gen. Cass may have the misfortune to commit, the American people have as yet had no cause to doubt his patriotism, when the line of duty is clearly pointed out to him, as it would be under a proposition of this kind.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* and the British steam-frigate *Magicienne* are in this Bay. The *John Adams*, before this reaches you, will be at Valparaiso on her way home. After she had sailed from Panama a request from Gov. Bigler, our Minister to Chili, came up for her to come to Valparaiso, in order, I suppose, to give weight to the claims for damages for the seizure, by the Chilian frigate *Esmeralda*, of the Boston ship *Sportsman*. There were three British and two French men-of-war in Peruvian waters, looking after the revolutionists, but no American vessel, of course.

The mail from Bogota failed to reach Carthagena for the British steamer. From Carthagena and Santa Marta, the dates are to Nov. 24, but there is not a word of news.

A bearer of dispatches came out on the *Star of the West*, with a request from General Cass that the *Golden Gate*, for San Francisco, should touch in and land him at San Juan del Sur. But Captain McLane, the agent here, did not consider it proper to lengthen the voyage of the *Gate*, knowing, I presume, that the yellow fever had made its appearance on the *Star of the West* among the Havana passengers, and fearing that it might show itself on the Pacific voyage.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Peruvian Convention Broken up by the Army—An Outbreak Anticipated in Lima—Success of the Revolution in Bolivia—Interesting News from Chili.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Panama, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st. She brought dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 1, and from Callao and Lima to the 12th. From Ecuador there is nothing important. Congress still continued in session.

PERU.

I wrote you in my last that by a private letter, dated Oct. 27, I had received intelligence that an attempt was to be made by the Council of Ministers to drive out the National Convention, after the manner of Cromwell with the British Parliament, on account principally of the opposition of the Convention to the Dictator Castilla, in whose name the Council was acting.

This intelligence proves to have been correct. I wrote you that the troops were to have executed this movement on the 27th, but it appears it was postponed till the 2d November. While the Convention was in session, discussing the question of the consignment of guano to Spain, and while Deputy Rio was speaking, a sub-lieutenant, Don Jose Cuba, entered the hall, sword in hand, and seating himself within the bar, cried: "Long live the Constitution! Viva General Castilla! Leave the hall!" The President of the Assembly directed the Master-at-Arms to call the guard to arrest the Lieutenant, who belonged to the "Battalion Castilla." Col. Carpena tried to prevail upon the soldiers who had invaded the hall with Señor Cuba to retire, and some of them did so. At the same time Col. Barrios held back by the bridle the horse on which Lieutenant-Colonel Arguedas, chief of the "Battalion Castilla," was mounted; but the latter, who had brought up a reinforcement, told Lieutenant Cuba and the troops that his orders alone were to be obeyed, and at the same time trampling Col. Barrios under his horse's hoofs, the troops resumed their arms and prepared to drive out by the bayonet the Deputies who still maintained their seats.

In the meantime Señor Galvez proposed to call upon the Secretary of the Government for an explanation of what had occurred; and the President of the Convention named a Commission composed of Señors Valdivia, Galvez and Tejeda, who should report the necessary steps to be taken under the circumstances.

Orders were given by Colonel Arguedas to fire upon any who should resist, and sentinels were placed to prevent any egress except by the main entrance, when suddenly the plan of proceeding was changed. Piquets of troops entered, and at the point of the bayonet began to expel each Deputy individually. At this moment the President of the Convention, upbraiding Lieutenant Cuba for his conduct, asked under whose orders he acted. He replied that he obeyed the orders of his Chief and the Inspection General. The hall was at once cleared, it being then 4½ o'clock P. M. At 7 o'clock, fifty Deputies assembled, and were met by the Secretary of State. An address was read to the Secretary, simply recounting the facts as they had transpired.

The Secretary of State replied: "*Señor President*—As soon as the important event to which your note refers came to the knowledge of the Government, I took all the measures that I believed necessary. I immediately ordered under arms the two bodies of *jendarmeria* of Infantry, who were under my immediate control, and gave directions that the corps of mounted Dragoons should be ordered under arms; and also gave the necessary orders for the other corps of Cavalry and Infantry to be in readiness, not forgetting the forces in Callao. Immediately after, I directed that a strong company of infantry be dispatched to this hall with the object of seizing the forces which it was supposed had mutinied, the same who have been removed to their quarters. In the second place, I went personally to the fort of Santa Catalina, which promptly prepared to act under the orders of the Government. These operations being concluded, I next inquired into the origin of the events at the quarters of the chief of the batallion, which was responsible for them, when I found that the aforesaid chief did not count upon the obedience of his command, at the head of which were the second and third officers. I ascertained that no one had been sought to assist in carrying out this plan. However, I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Arguedas, the executor of the events of the day, who responded to my inquiries that his head was disordered, and that being unwell, he was induced to act precipitately, because he had been assured that the honorable Assembly had introduced a resolution, the object of which was to depose General Castilla; that a Commission of the same Assembly would resume the command; and that, as General Castilla was the chief of the revolution of 1854, and the Provisional President of the Republic, he came to this hall with no other object than to take away the guard, and send the deputies home to their houses. Having listened to this relation, notwithstanding the disordered state of his head, I reproached him for his bad conduct, reserving for to-morrow other inquiries into the facts of the case. It is probable that some evil-intentioned persons took advantage of Colonel Arguedas' situation to induce him to commit an iniquitous action. His corps, and all the others existing in the capital, are in a state of subordination to the Government, and all offer to preserve the actual order of things. I believe the public may rest satisfied that there is nothing to fear, when the patrols and guards, which have been posted from motives of precaution, have retired to their respective quarters. I believe the honorable Convention may rest satisfied that the public order has not been disturbed, and that this event has been occasioned solely by the action of an officer who had lost his reason. Notwithstanding, the Government will not fail scrupulously to investigate the matter, whilst it does not believe it to be of such transcendent importance as to disturb the public peace."

Señor Morales "would ask the Hon. Secretary of State if Col. Arguedas had been immediately submitted to judgment, since he believed that the military laws had aggravated a crime that had been committed from intoxication."

The Hon. Secretary replied that "the Government just now was occupied with matters of more importance; that for the action indicated by Señor Morales there was plenty of time, as twenty-four hours had not yet expired: that for the present the Government had limited itself to placing under arrest this officer; that it was now dictating means to preserve the public peace, but would at the proper time pursue its investigations to see if there had been any ramification."

Waiting the report of the Special Commission upon the events of the afternoon, the Convention adjourned.

On the 3d, Señor Ureta, President of the Convention, addressed the following note to the Secretary of State:

"*To the Hon. Secretary of State:*

"From various sources I understand that new and dangerous attempts against the National Representation are in preparation of the same character as those of yesterday.

"As at last night's session your Excellency was pleased to assure the Assembly that public order had been completely reëstablished, I have the honor to inquire of your Excellency, if, in the judgment of the Council of Ministers, the security of the Convention is guaranteed." Manuel Toribio Ureta."

On the same day appeared an official denial dated "Inspection General of the Army" and signed by Gen. Canseco of the assertion of Col. Arguedas that he acted under the orders of the "Inspection General," and asseverating that he had not the least suspicion of what was to take place.

A new version of the speech of the Secretary of State, in answer to the interrogations of the Convention, is also published by authority. Arguedas, in this version, is represented as having said to the President of the Convention, that "in a moment of ardor and exalted patriotism" he drove out the Convention, instead of saying his action was the effect of a "disordered head." The Convention did not meet on the 3d. Placards were everywhere distributed approbatory of the "heroic conduct" of Arguedas.

Lima, Nov. 4—2 o'clock P. M.

To their Excellencies the Council of Ministers, charged with the Presidency of the Republic:

Although the Convention was dissolved at the point of the bayonet by the troops of the "Battalion Castilla," commanded by its Lieutenant-Colonel Arguedas, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the Deputies, without considering the danger, or taking any precautions for their security, governed only by their desire to preserve, at whatever cost, our institutions, assembled in the evening to continue the pending session, and to hear the assurances of the Secretary of State when His Excellency attributed this enormous offence to the transient mental exaltation of an officer, without having any understanding with the rest of his battalion, and he concluded with these assurances: "This officer has been placed under arrest, and his corps, as also the others existing in the capital, are obedient to the Government."

But in consideration of the reiterated and credible reports which I received on the morning of the 3d, of preparations for equal if not greater crimes in order to dissolve for a second time the National Convention, in case of its assembling, I circulated among the Deputies the notice, and directed to the Secretary of State the note which I have the honor to inclose, and the principal object of which was to ascertain of the Council if Ministers could guarantee the security of the Convention.

A little while after I saw the fitness of the precautions I had adopted. Colonel Arguedas was seen in the fort of Santa Catilina at the head of his battalion; his officers were circulating publicly in the city the proclamations of the rebellion, which had been printed in the office of the *Comercio* the night before; and the *gendarmeria*, who occupied the hall of the Convention, were relieved by the troops of the same "battalion Castilla." In the evening there were stationed near my house 25 soldiers, under charge of an officer, to dissolve, he told me, the session of the Convention which was expected there. Similar precautions were taken at the house of Deputy Galvez.

As I have not, up to this moment, received any reply to my note to the Secretary of State, calling the attention of the Council of Ministers to the security of the Convention, dissolved by bayonet thrusts; in these circumstances so extraordinarily grave, and when at twenty minutes' distance there are forces that obey the Government, and there is a fortress with batteries, where the National Representatives would be secure from new aggressions, I ask for the last time, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, to have the goodness to inform me if, neither in Lima nor in Callao, their Excellencies, the Council of Ministers, charged with the Presidency of the Republic, can guarantee the security of the Convention, dissolved by force on the 2d instant.

God preserve your Excellency.

MANUEL TORIBIO URETA.

At 4½ o'clock on the evening of the 4th, the answer of the Secretary of State to the note of the President of the Convention was placed in the hands of each Deputy, as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the Convention:

In answer to the note of your Excellency, which was remitted from my house to the office of the Ministers, I am concerned to announce to your Excellency that I erred in my convictions upon the complete reëstablishment of order, having since ascertained that great excitement exists amongst the greater part of the troops that garrison this place.

Until the Government can overcome the difficulties which present themselves, and which are within your knowledge, I cannot guarantee the security of the Convention in its sessions. I have the honor to communicate the foregoing to your Excellency on the part of the Council of Ministers.

God preserve your Excellency.

JUAN M. DEL MAR.

On the 4th, the "Battalion Castilla" was sent to Callao, and the same day a battalion from that city was brought to Lima to supply its place. On the 6th seventy deputies signed a protest against the action of the Council of Ministers in refusing to protect them in their sessions.

Of course, after reading the foregoing documents, no one can have any doubts that Arguedas acted under orders from either Castilla or the Council of Ministers. It was known as long ago as the 27th October in Lima, as I wrote you in my last, that the Convention was to be driven out—at least, it was known by those conversant with the affairs of the Government.

A letter from a gentleman in one of the Legations, says that Lima is in a very critical condition. Every man bolts his doors as soon as dark, no confidence being felt in the little semblance of Government left. The city is full of negroes—*emancipados*—and in case of an outbreak, neither life nor property would be safe from them. The roads outside the city are infested with robbers, and it was only a week before that a valuable mail was robbed on the Chancery road. There cannot be over 600 troops in Lima.

Matters in Arequipa remain as at my last. Vivanco was still shut up in the City of Arequipa. It is said that Castilla had just commenced an attack on him as the mail left Islay on the 7th. Gen. Haza, of Vivanco's force, is dead. A little fighting had taken place at Islay between the two parties, but without much result.

During the month of October, 50,755 tons register guano was shipped from the Chinchas, viz: 39,559 tons to England, the Continent and Spain; 4,434 tons to the United States, and 6,762 tons to France and her colonies.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution against General Cordova has been completely successful, and dates from La Paz to Nov. 1 state that he had fled to Peru. Dr. Linares, who initiated the rebellion, is acting President. It appears, however, that General Perez and General Agreda are both aspirants for the Presidency, and it is not unlikely that a union between the two *militarios* may give the *coup de grace* to the civilian, Linares. Some fighting and a good deal of marching and countermarching was necessary to upset Cordova—but the details would tire your readers.

CHILI.

Congress continues its sessions at Santiago, and there appears to be a complete accord between it and the Executive Department. The much-talked-of foreign loan of seven millions of dollars to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad has been sanctioned by both branches of Congress, and become a law. It is proposed that the Government shall also buy from the Company the thirty miles alread completed to Quillota. The Government has voted $200,000 to the Southern Railroad, so that the work may proceed.

The difficulty in regard to the Boston ship *Sportsman* has not yet been arranged. It will be recollected that this ship was seized in the port of Santa Maria, in the Bay Mejillones, by the Chilian war-steamer *Esmeralda*, for undertaking to load copper in that port without permission from the Customs at Valparaiso, and was carried into the port of Caldera, where the master abandoned her to the Chilian Government, and claimed heavy damages. This port is also claimed by Bolivia. M. Nollent, the French Consul at Cobija, the man who lied so awfully about the Panama massacre, and several other speculators, were engaged in the affair.

The bark *Sarah Ann*, from Valparaiso, for the island of Oceania, with merchandise and passengers, was wrecked on an island inhabited by cannibals, and every person on board was devoured by them. No details are given.

The new war steamer *Maria Isabel*, built in England for the Government of Chili, had arrived at Valparaiso.

Congress has made very liberal provisions for Elemental and High Schools in every portion of Chili.

Business remains very depressed, money continuing extremely scarce. But mercantile credit is still good. Interest on good securities is 1½ ℘ cent. a month.

Flour sells at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s, on six months, and the papers are calling for shipments from California and the Atlantic States. From the Atlantic States, 1,460,000 feet of lumber had been imported during the fortnight, 650,000 feet superior assorted selling for $55, and 200,000 feet good at $48. The *California* had not been sold. Barley was declining in price, $2 25 ℘ quintal being the last price. 14,000 quintals had been imported at Iquique from California. Carolina Rice in bond at $6 50@$6 75. Copper was selling at $21 50 ℘ marc. Freights of ores, &c., to England and the Continent from £3 5s.@£4. Exchange on the United States 9 ℘ cent. premium.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

Failure of Another Large Joint-Stock Bank.

FALL OF INTEREST IN PARIS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Cotton Lower—Advance in Wheat and Flour.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM INDIA.

SAFETY OF LUCKNOW.

Large Reinforcements to General Havelock.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 28th of November, arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the specie list per steamship *Europa* from Liverpool:

C. H. Marshall & Co.	£5,000	A. M. Lawrence	£[illegible]
J. & H. Auchincloss	5,000	J. H. Brower & Co	[illegible]
Total			£11,[illegible]

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, and the *Arago*, at Southampton, on the night of the 26th ultimo.

There was a further improvement in English money affairs; but the failure of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, which is reported, will cause great distress. We give, in another column, full particulars of the very interesting financial news received by this arrival.

The London *Times* states that, as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of business, the total abolition of the East India Company's Government will be proposed by ministers, and that India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare.

The Queen will open Parliament in person.

The *Daily News* says that no time will be lost in again bringing the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament under the consideration of the Legislature—Lord John Russell having undertaken, with the entire concurrence of Lord Palmerston, at once to lay a bill before the House of Commons.

The Board of Trade returns for October show a continued increase in the value of the exports. The figures are $318,838 in excess of October, 1856.

An official inquiry, instituted at Manchester, shows that, out of 87 cotton mills in that city, employing 24,294 work people, only 30 mills, employing 10,273 persons, were in full work. Of the remainder, 25 mills and 8,439 people were working short time; and 12 mills, with 5,582 hands, were totally unemployed. Of the 15 silk mills in the city, none were fully employed, and two of them had ceased to run. In the surrounding districts the returns were to the like effect.

A deputation had waited on Lord Clarendon and presented him with a memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society against the immigration Slave-trade now being carried on by the French from the west coast of Africa, and praying for Government interference to stop the traffic. Lord Clarendon stated that Government was in possession of the fullest information on the subject of this "new system" of obtaining labor—one he did not hesitate to designate as the Slave-trade, unmitigated and undisguised. The whole question, however, had been submitted to the consideration of the French Government, which he believed had not foreseen that the result of attempts to obtain immigrants from Africa would be the revival of the Slave-trade; and he felt sure nothing was further from the wishes or the thought of the Emperor of the French than to reopen this execrated traffic, in opposition to the policy of the leading civilized Powers, and to the well-known national sentiment of this country. The evils could scarcely be exaggerated that must arise from the checking of the legitimate commerce which in many parts of the African coast had totally superseded the trade in slaves and in others was rapidly extinguishing it. This was a point which bore intimately on the commercial interests of this country, and to the importance of which the Government was fully alive. The deputation would be encouraged to hear that the attempts of the French agent to obtain immigrants had been so unsuccessful that he (Lord Clarendon) thought he might venture to say, even on this account, the speculation would be abandoned, at least for the present, and no effort should be spared by the Government to prevent the renewal of a traffic between which and the Slave-trade there was no appreciable difference. He assured the deputation of his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Anti-Slavery Society, and his concurrence in the sentiments set forth in the memorial.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that another effort will soon be made to launch the *Leviathan*. There is no truth whatever in the report that her ways had given, not the slightest deflection being perceptible along either parts under the cradles.

On the 26th ultimo the Bank of France reduced its rates of discount 1 per cent. by making them 7 to 9 per cent. in place of 8 to 10.

It is stated that the proposal made by the French Government to refer the question of Holstein to the Paris Conference had not succeeded; the German Powers, with Austria and Prussia at their head, having declared that it is for the decision of the Germanic Confederation exclusively.

It is stated that, owing to the situation of affairs in Mexico, the French *Chargé d'Affaires* had requested the French Admiral on that station to send some ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of French subjects.

Some more Italians are understood to have been recently arrested in Paris on a charge of conspiracy against the Emperor.

M. Daubigny, the Government candidate for the Legislature in the Department of the Sarthe, had received 18,000 votes against only 4,000 for Jules Favre, the Republican candidate.

In Paris on Friday the 27th, the funds closed at 67.20 for money, and 67.10 for account.

A marked coolness is said to be apparent between France and Rome, on account of the refusal of the latter to grant reforms.

The Bank of France had lowered the premium on gold from 10 to 5 per cent. per mille.

The Swiss Federal Council had addressed a fresh note to the Government of Baden against the illicit recruiting of Swiss citizens for the service of Holland and Naples.

The new Belgium ministry had issued a manifesto in regard to their policy. They promise to maintain the separation between public worship and the State.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:

"It is reported that Mexico definitively accepts the arbitration of France in the difference with Spain, but on condition that previous to the opening of negotiations M. Lafragua shall be received at Madrid."

It was also reported that the Spanish Government had sent orders to General **Concha**, Captain-General of Cuba, to organize a body of infantry, with the necessary artillery, in order to be ready at a short notice to commence hostilities against Mexico, in the event of the present negotiations failing.

The Queen's *accouchement* was daily looked for.

The Ecclesiastical Chamber has been suppressed, and is to be henceforth incorporated in the Royal Council.

A letter from Rome says:

"The lamented demise of the great American sculptor **Crawford**, having left many of his works incomplete, especially the great national monument to the memory of **Washington**, the carrying out of his designs will be suspended until some understanding can be come to between Mrs. **Crawford** and the American Government. Meanwhile Mr. **Crawford**'s friend and brother-artist, Mr. **Terry**, has undertaken the superintendence of his studio, and the late sculptor's head workman, a German, of the greatest talent, will finish such statues as are in course of execution for private commission. It is to be regretted that poor Mr. **Crawford** was prevented by his painful and mortal malady from completing the design for his Washington Monument, although the chief part will be his conception. Of the seven colossal statues intended to surround the monument, he had only completed those of **Jefferson** and **Henry**."

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that ten battalions of troops had been concentrated on the Danube, in the direction of Widdin.

Redschid Pacha had forwarded to the foreign ministers a memorandum, in which he claimed from foreign ships an additional due for the maintenance of lighthouses. The embassies had protested against the demand.

The Porte has officially intimated to the powers that signed the treaty of Paris that, in consequence of the state of the Principalities, it may become necessary to move a body of troops to the Danube.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 26.

The English funds opened, this morning, at a further advance of an eighth, and were well maintained throughout the day. The first transactions in Consols for money were 90@⅛, and they subsequently touched 90¼. The announcement of new failures then caused a relapse, and for a short time there were sellers at 90; but the news from Calcutta of the successful pursuit of the fugitive mutineers, the arrival of about 5,000 men from England, the restoration of confidence among the natives, and the satisfactory progress of the revenue collections, gave fresh strength to the market, and the latest prices were again 90@⅛ for money, and 90½@¼ for the 7th of December. Steady purchases are still made by the public, and some of the Irish Banks are reinvesting a portion of the sums lately withdrawn to provide against a run. Bank Stock left off at 213@215; Reduced, 88⅞@89⅛; New Three per Cents., 89@⅛; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 10s.@5s. discount.

Loans in the Stock Exchange were obtainable to-day on Government Securities at from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the term. At the Bank of England and the discount market there has been a further subsidence of pressure.

It is understood that last evening the issues of the Bank of England had returned to a point within the limits authorized by the act of 1844.

A fair amount of business had been transacted in foreign stocks, and the market generally shows little alteration.

The corn market this morning was steady at the rates of Monday.

The final quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. 15c. for money and account, showing an improvement of an eighth.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 27.

The funds have experienced to-day a further improvement of ½ ℘ cent., and the market has been more buoyant than at any period for several weeks past. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90 to ⅛, were first quoted 90⅛@¼. From this they advanced to 90⅜@½, at which they remained until near the close of business, when an announcement of a reduction of 1 ℘ cent. in the rate of discount in the Bank of France was followed by several speculative purchases and a further movement to 90½@⅝, from which there was no reaction. For the 7th of December the last price was 90⅝@¾. After regular hours there was again a rise of an eighth. The next account is fixed for the 8th of January, and transactions for that period took place at 91½, or 90 ex-dividend. Bank Stock closed at 214@216; Reduced, 89⅜@⅝; and New Three-per-Cents, 89⅜@⅝. In India Stock there was a recovery of 2 ℘ cent., owing to the favorable news just received, and the final quotation was 216@218. India Bonds left at 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 7s.@3s. discount.

In the Stock Exchange to-day there was no inquiry for money, and loans on Government securities were freely offered at 5 ℘ cent. At the Bank there was a full, but not an increased demand, and in the discount market the return of a better feeling is evidenced by the greater ease with which paper beyond three months' date can be negotiated.

In foreign stocks Turkish was principally in demand, and closed at a further advance. The market generally showed increased firmness.

The final quotations of the French Three ℘ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 40c. for money and 67f. 30c. for the end of the month, showing a further advance of a quarter ℘ cent.

Gold in moderate quantities continues to flow into the Bank. About £30,000 was taken there to-day, of which more than half was French and Russian.

A further amount of about £200,000 in gold is now on its way from St. Petersburg.

The arrival has been telegraphed of the Australian mail steamer *Simla* at Suez with £299,338 in gold, which together with her mails will be brought by the *Tamar*, expected at Southampton about the 9th or 10th of December. The mails of the previous steamer, the *Emeu*, which were detained from the grounding of the vessel, were taken from her, it appears, by the *Madras* on the 18th inst., and will arrive, with the Indian letters *viâ* Marseilles on the 28th or 29th.

From the London Times, (City article,) Nov. 28.

Although at the present moment the amount of note circulation in the hands of the general public is within the total authorized by the Act of 1844, it will be seen by the *Gazette* return published this evening that when that return was made up on Wednesday there was an outstanding excess of £81,160. It is to be remarked, moreover, that, strictly speaking, there is still an infringement to the original amount of £2,000,000. It is only by treating the reserve of £1,918,840, held in the banking department as if it were not a public issue, that the idea is created of the over-issue having been retrieved. But this reserve is as much an issue as any of the notes held in the till of any of the other banks of the country. The Bank of England, as a bank, has no more to do with the operations of the issue department than any private individual. It has only to attend to its own wants and to keep an adequate reserve, such as any other banker would keep, to meet its liabilities. By confounding the operations of the two departments the public are liable to be led into great confusion, and it is much to be desired that a separation should henceforth be contrived, so as to render them as distinct in appearance as they are in reality.

The funds to-day have again shown extreme buoyancy, and a further rise of a half per cent. has been established. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90⅝@¾, were first quoted 90⅞@91. They then receded to 90¾, and subsequently remained for some time at 90⅞@91. In the afternoon there was a general disposition to buy, and a rapid movement took place to 91⅛@¼, from which there was no reaction, the market closing with a very firm appearance. For the new account on the 8th of January the last price was 91⅝@¾, or 90⅛@⅜ ex dividend. Bank Stock left off at 214@216; and Reduced and New Three per cents., 90⅛@¼. India Stock was in increased demand, owing to the announcement that the Government is henceforth to be exclusively in the hands of the Crown, and the quotation was 216@219. India Bonds closed at 40s.@30s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 5s. discount to par, the latter being largely bought by persons having money to dispose of for short periods.

It is stated that the Government will not bring forward any financial measures until February. All questions regarding a funding of Exchequer-bills, or a loan in any shape, are therefore for the present set at rest.

In the Stock Exchange money is still abundantly offered at 5 ℘ cent. At the Bank there was less demand than yesterday, although the applications continue heavy. In the discount market the tendency to a restoration of confidence, which was checked by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, is again manifesting itself, and the absence of further suspensions in London, coupled with the hope of a resumption on the part of one or two of the houses that have lately stopped, is exercising a favorable influence.

Foreign stocks have been in moderate demand, but the market continues buoyant, and nearly every transaction took place at an advance.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the business transacted was not very extensive, and the rates generally were about the same as last post.

In the corn market this morning there was an increase of business, and in some cases an advance of 1s. was obtained.

The Liverpool Cotton market has closed heavily at the prices of this day week.

The influx of gold at the Bank steadily continues, and a further total of £30,000, consisting chiefly of Turkish, Italian, French and Russian coin, was taken there to-day. Sovereigns from Scotland and elsewhere also come in gradually.

The final quotations of the French Three ℘ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 20c. for money, and 67f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing a reaction from the improvement of a quarter ℘ cent. which took place yesterday.

The Colonial Produce markets during the week have been wholly without animation, the additional mercantile failures and the sustained rate of discount rendering buyers extremely cautious. There seems to be some partial revival of inquiry for a few of the articles which have recently suffered the most severe depression, but the transactions generally are still unimportant. The more favorable nature of the American advices to-day, and the reductions in the rates of the Bank of France, have to a certain extent restored confidence. Consumers have paid fully former quotations for good grocery Sugar, which commands a steady sale; but brown and soft date kinds have been parted with at a further decline of 1s.@1s. 6d., the improvement of 3s.@4s. from the lowest point having been nearly lost. To-day there was generally rather a better tone In Coffee there have been few transactions, and the moderate quantity of plantation Ceylon brought forward was disposed of at slightly lower rates. Some time must elapse before arrivals of the new crop can take place. In Tea there has been scarcely any general business, but at the public sales on Thursday a fair proportion, considering the prevailing dullness, was realized, consisting chiefly of the sorts submitted without reserve. In common Congou there is nothing offering, except for cash at 11¾d. ℘ lb. Quotations of Rice have reached an unusually low point, and there appears rather more disposition to make purchases, the cash sales showing a decline of 4s.@4s. 6d. compared with the rates paid at one time last month. Cargo kinds have been realized at 7s.@7s. 6d. ℘ cwt. No alteration of importance has occurred in Spice, the market being still influenced by arrivals from the United States. Saltpetre has been sold more freely at a further fall of 2s.—viz.: 38s.@39s. ℘ cwt. for good to fine, while several parcels for immediate payment have changed hands even at lower rates.

The quotations of the India and China Exchanges to-day show no material variation. At Shanghae the rate was slightly more unfavorable for this country.

London (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Gold is flowing back to London from Paris and America. The Bank of France has lowered its premium upon gold from ten to five per cent. per mille, and yesterday afternoon reduced its rates of discount one per cent., namely, from eight, nine, and ten per cent. to seven, eight, and nine per cent. This will cause a rapid flow of gold to this country, even should the Bank of England too hastily reduce their minimum rate of discount. The exchanges are becoming more and more in our favor each post. Gold is rapidly flowing into the Bank, about £50,000 went in yesterday; and the remittances per *Emeu* and *Simla* reach together three-quarters of a million, whilst the *Essex* is on her way home, and cannot be far distant, with £425.000 more; and the Bank of England has, since the last returns of its position were issued, received upwards of £1,000,000 addition to its stock of bullion, less any withdrawals of sovereigns for transmission to the country banks.

So much for foreign influences: and now a few words about the home causes which have precipitated commercial and banking disasters.

There is a real, tangible improvement everywhere observable in commercial circles. Trade has been brought within comprehensive bounds; the demands for money show no longer any pressure; the money market is decidedly less tight; there is less distrust and more confidence; markets are improving for most things, and even the failures of the last few days have not caused any undue uneasiness. In truth, we at the present moment appear to be really turning the corner of our difficulties.

STOPPAGE OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

Another large provincial joint-stock bank has stopped. The drafts of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank were returned this morning by their London agents, an application to the Bank of England for assistance on behalf of the establishment having been yesterday declined. Their paid-up capital is £652,891, and there was professedly a reserve fund of £90,874. The liabilities are thought to be very great—probably not much less than three millions—and the general opinion as to the character of their assets is far from favorable. They are understood to have made enormous advances on collieries and ironworks, and at the time of the failure of Messrs. **Carr Brothers** at Newcastle in August last for £720,000, they appeared as large creditors on that estate, the claim being secured by a mortgage of extensive coal mines. The head office is at Newcastle, and there are branches at Alnwick, Berwick, Hexham, Morpeth, North and South Shields, Sunderland, and Durham. The concern has been in existence 21 years, and at the date of the last return the number of shareholders was 408. Terrible distress is likely to be felt throughout the entire district and among all classes. The average weekly amount paid for wages alone through this bank is stated to have been about £35,000, and it is feared that by the catastrophe several thousand persons will be thrown out of work. The Bank of England have a branch at Newcastle, and every effort will be made by them, and also by other institutions, to mitigate the evil in this respect as far as possible. The bank was formerly a bank of issue, but of late it has adopted the circulation of the Bank of England.

From the Times, Nov. 27.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank have not made the slightest communication to-day to their London agents. Up to yesterday afternoon the dishonor of their drafts here does not seem to have been generally known at Newcastle, and the offices of the Bank are understood to have been kept open as usual. The idea of any possible restoration of the concern seems to be considered wholly out of the question, and the prevalent opinion as to the state of affairs that will be disclosed whenever a thorough investigation is made is very discouraging. Apparently, however, no doubt need be entertained as to the ultimate liquidation of all claims, many wealthy persons being included in the proprietary. Still, it seems that, out of the total number of about 400, no less than 112 are unmarried women and widows. Like the Western of Scotland, the Bank had been in difficulties before, and had received large aid from the Bank of England in 1847.

From the Newcastle Express.

It is true that the Northumberland and Durham District Bank has suspended payment without any run being made upon it. We are not in the confidence of its Directors, and do not know what has precipitated the crisis; but it is quite possible that its stoppage, without any public pressure, may facilitate a settlement of its affairs. The payment in full of deposit and current accounts can only be a question of time; and it is to be hoped that the institution is in such a state that assistance can be immediately extended to it. Meanwhile, to afford banking accommodation, as will be seen from our advertising columns, some of the shareholders of the District Bank have resolved upon opening a private bank. They, at least, are not overwhelmed by a sense of their liabilities; and we think we could mention a few names among its shareholders that would, anywhere, in these northern counties, be regarded as a sufficient guarantee that depositors would not lose a penny, and that under the most unfavorable circumstances, all that they will suffer will be a temporary inconvenience.

We are assured, on the most reliable authority, that the other banks in the town and district are thoroughly sound. With almost inexhaustible mineral wealth, and the coal trade thriving, there is no part of the country that should be less affected by the dearness and scarcity of money than the north of England. And there could be no greater madness than, by any want of confidence and care, to bring our property in mines into the market at a time when property of every class is so depreciated in value; and thus throw thousands out of work during the inclemency of the Winter. Every merchant and every mechanic in the north of England should feel that they have a common interest, to the utmost of their power, in preventing a result that would be fraught with such disaster to all. It is by a common understanding, a mutual forbearance and confidence, that such a calamity can be averted. We hope we shall not be deceived in this event. The coolness, energy and manly tact of the Northumbrians have borne them successfully through many a struggle, and these qualities will not fail them now.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the London Times.

Newcastle, Thursday night.

Bank hours are over to-day without any absolute run upon either the Union or Lambton's Banks in this town, or upon the branches of the Union or the National Provincial Bank in Shields or Sunderland. Though every one appears stupefied by the stoppage of the District Bank this morning, there is no panic. The other Banks are considered to be quite safe. The stoppage of the District Bank is likely to prove the worst calamity that has been known in this district. The absolute loss, it is conjectured by well-informed persons, will exceed £1,000,000. The directors and leading shareholders have been sitting with closed doors all day. Nothing has transpired. The meeting of shareholders takes place in a day or two. The Branch Bank of England in this town undertakes to assist **Carr, Palmer, Hutt, Bowes & Co.**, Marley-hill Collieries; **Nicholas Wood**, Black Boy Collieries, and other coal-owners and large manufacturers doing business with the District Bank, so that some thousands of workmen will be paid their wages on Saturday, and they will remain employed. Mr. **Hodgson**, from the Bank of England, is coming down to see what can be done to relieve trade.

Newcastle, Friday evening—10 P. M.

Various meetings have been held to-day between the Directors and the first-class shareholders. No official announcement of the result has been published, but it is known that about one-third of the first-class shareholders have signed consent to a subscription of £5 per share, with the view of establishing a new bank for discounting *bona fide* bills only, and allowing no overdrawn accounts.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. DENNISTOUN & CO.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. J. & A **Dennistoun** & Co., of Glasgow, with branch houses at London, Liverpool, New-York, and New-Orleans, whose suspension was announced on the 7th inst., was held to-day, when the following statement of affairs was submitted by Mr. **Coleman**, the accountant:

BALANCE STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS TO NOV. 7, 1857.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To creditors on open account		91,947	10	8
To creditors holding security		217,276	1	9
To creditors on bills payable (this amount includes our acceptances (£296,687 17s. 5d.) given for the account of Dennistoun Brothers & Co., of Australia)		1,833,478	3	1
Liabilities		£2,142,701	15	6
Amount of capital standing to the credit of the several partners	£560,897 2 9			
Amount of Liverpool Borough Bank shares cost	208,873 2 11—	769,770	5	8
Balance of profit and loss account, &c.		23,520	7	5
Total		£2,935,992	8	7
Dr.		£	s.	d.
By cash in hand		9,038	10	9
Counting-houses, furniture, &c		2,500	0	0
Produce on hand		26,360	0	0
Bills receivable on hand		111,786	9	3
Debtors in Great Britain, &c	£213,013 7 11			
Do. and property in America	1,584,215 14 9—	1,797,229	2	8
Securities with creditors		187,080	12	10
Amount to debit of Dennistoun Brothers & Co., Australia		354,345	13	6
Inclusive of acceptances amounting to £296,687 17s. 4d		£2,488,340	9	0
Further separate estates of the partners available		190,379	16	8
Debts due to the separate partners in America		48,399	0	0
Liverpool Borough Bank shares, contra		208,873	2	11
Total		£2,935,992	8	7

CLAIMS AND ASSETS AFTER DEDUCTING CONTRA ENTRIES.

DR.		£	s.	d.
To creditors on open accounts		91,947	10	8
Ditto on bills payable	£1,833,478 3 1			
Less balances to the debit of parties for whose account the bills are accepted, the principal part of which are considered good	1,214,414 5 3—	619,063	17	10
Creditors partially secured	177,142 14 11			
Security held	142,531 15 0—	34,610	19	11
Creditors fully secured:				
Security held	44,548 17 10			
Claims	40,133 6 10			
Total	4,415 11 0			
Liabilities on bills discounted, £514,769,104, of which it is estimated there may rank on this estate		50,000	0	0
Total		£795,622	8	5
Liabilities in respect of letters of credit.				
Liabilities of partners on Liverpool Borough Bank shares, or any other company.				
CR.		£	s.	d
By cash in hand, &c., (subject to the due payment of bills discounted by Commercial Bank of Scotland)		9,038	10	9
Counting-houses, furniture, &c		2,500	0	0
Prodnce on hand		26,360	0	0
Bills receivable on hand		111,786	9	3
Debtors and property		582,814	17	5
Surplus from securities contra		4,415	11	0
Amount to debit of Dennistoun, Brothers & Co., Australia, (inclusive of acceptances amounting to £296,687 17s. 5d.)		354,345	13	6
Total		1,091,261	1	11
Further separate estates of the partners available		190,379	16	8
Debts due to the separate partners in America		48,399	0	0
Total		£1,330,039	18	7

Liverpool Borough Bank shares held by the several partners, £208,873 12s. 11d.

Mr. **Coleman** explained that in the above account only one item is estimated arbitrarily—viz.: the profit and loss, and that the value set on the produce is calculated from the price between the 7th and 14th of November. The debts and property in America may be thus classified: £695,000 is represented mostly by goods and bills receivable of customers; £325,000 consists of other bills receivable, £140,000 guaranteed securities, £151,000 open accounts, and the remainder is composed of railway bonds, mortgages, and various securities of that character, but of the best description. The house of **Dennistoun** & Co., of Australia, being a distinct firm, the creditors in connection with that business will be in a somewhat better position than the ordinary creditors, as the returns from Australia will accrue more quickly than the proceeds to be expected from the realization of the American assets. Messrs. **Dennistoun**, as large shareholders in the Liverpool Borough Bank, are necessarily subject to a heavy liability on account of the failure of that institution, but it is believed not only that the £5 call already made will be sufficient to clear off all claims, but that there is every probability this sum will be returned. All the transactions of the firm have been on a sound and legitimate basis, and no discreditable act can in any way be imputed to them,

Mr. **Murray**, their London solicitor, then made the following proposition on the part of Messrs. **Dennistoun**—namely, that the creditors of the houses in Great Britain and the United States be paid in six installments—viz., 3s. in the pound on or before the 30th of January, 1868; 2s. on the 31st of July; 3s. on the 31st of December, and 4s. on the 30th of June, 1859; 4s. on the 31st of December, and 4s. on the 30th of June, 1860, with five per cent. interest on each installment; and that the creditors through the Australian house should receive 6s. 8d. in the pound on the 30th of January, 1858; 3s. 4d, on the 30th of June; 5s. on the 31st of January, 1859; and 5s. on the 31st of July, also with interest at the rate of five per cent. In answer to a question Mr. **Murray** stated that when the first payment is made, promissory notes for the remaining installments will be given and the present acceptances canceled. He hoped the proposal would be accepted, as such a course would prove of the greatest assistance, both morally and legally, in the realization of the assets and the enforcement of the claims in America. It was further stated that the accounts from the United States were encouraging, and that a possibility exists of the installments being paid before the dates fixed, although, on considering the whole circumstances of the case, Messrs. **Dennistoun** could not feel certain of being able to carry out better terms. After a short discussion a resolution accepting the proposition was passed unanimously.

OTHER SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. J. **Rothery Hubbard**, English wool merchant, of Leeds, suspended business on the 27th. His liabilities are stated to be £60,000, of which £10,000 are owing to a local bank. This failure is attributed to speculations in English wool, the bills for which are just coming to maturity.

The arrangements for the resuscitation of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank are said to be proceeding favorably. The claims of the depositors amount to about £400,000, and the consent has already been obtained as regards two-thirds of installments extending over 18 months. The creditors for the remaining third reside in outlying districts, and a few days will be occupied in communicating with them. A severe scrutiny into the accounts is said to have been instituted, and to have resulted thus far in showing that the assets are fully worth the sums estimated by the directors. A statement has been made that the directors visited London on Wednesday to negotiate a loan; but this was not the case, and they intimate that they will not take any such step until all the creditors shall have complied with the terms agreed to by the general body at the recent meeting.

The *North British Daily Mail* announces the failure at Glasgow of Mr. A. **Cruickshank**, of Bridgend Corn Mills, for £8,000, and of the firm of J. & J. **Wright**, cotton brokers. It is feared that in the latter case the liabilities are considerable.

In London, on the 26th ult., the suspension was announced of Messrs **Rehder** and **Boldemann**, a young but respectable house in the German trade. It is thought their liabilities may be about £100,000. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 14 London-street, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Gentlemen: It is with extreme regret we have to inform you that, in consequence of the failure of many houses upon whom we hold bills, we are compelled to suspend our payments.

We have placed our books in the hands of Messrs. **Quilter, Bell** & Co., who will prepare a statement of our affairs, and lay the same before our creditors at the earliest opportunity.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
REHDER & BOLDEMANN.

It is stated that Messrs. J. R. **Thomson** & Co., Cape merchants, who lately suspended, with liabilities for £200,000 or £300,000 have obtained assistance from the Bank of England, and that they will resume business. At the time of their stoppage it was understood that their assets, although not immediately at hand, were sufficient to promise a surplus of £200,000.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the London Globe, (Ministerial print,) Nov. 27.

A gleam of sunshine has burst upon the Money Market. The clouds are breaking not only over the latitude of London, but in more distant quarters; so that the signs of improving weather are the more to be trusted. The specific fact is the decline in the rate of discount in the Bank of France—an amount of relaxation which had an immediate effect in our market. There can be no doubt that the purchases which were made in the city yesterday, while they will probably turn out to be profitable for the speculators, assisted in the relief of those who were selling, contributed to mitigate the tightness in our money market, and so far aided in promoting a healthy reaction. The movement in France appears not to have been taken without deliberate consideration. It is stated, apparently on sufficient ground, that the applications for accommodation had been materially abated by the effect of the high rate of discount, ever since the advance from 7½ ℘ cent. It might be inferred that not only has over-speculation received a decided check in France, but that those who have been in difficulties have now found means of meeting the immediate demands upon them. We are indeed anxious to believe that the relaxation has not been adopted in Paris without sufficient grounds for knowing that it would be safe.

Turning to the opposite quarter, it seems that the excitements of New-York and of the American towns generally have begun to subside. The working-men's demonstrations, which were half humbug, were "dwindling away to nothing." The intelligence from our side had been regarded as not so serious as might have been anticipated. The most unpleasant point which we notice in the American news is the indisposition of those who hold cotton to part with it at prices that would render it available in our own manufacturing districts; but with reference to the state of trade generally it may be considered to be decidedly improving. Confidence was returning.

A morning cotemporary has handled severely those exposures of joint-stock bank management, and of private trading, which have acquainted the world with strange practices; but the picture is not entirely black. There are some relieving incidents. More than one of the most important houses that have suspended payment have clearly been compelled to do so by contingencies which they at least could not avoid. One very respectable house has shown its creditors, besides paying 20s. in the pound, it will have a large surplus available for the members of the firm. But that statement does not stand alone. We have to-day the balanced statement of Messrs. J. & A. **Dennistoun** & Co., of Glasgow, London, New-York, Liverpool, and New-Orleans, whose gross property and interests involved are valued at little short of three millions. A considerable part of this sum is made up of accounts with other houses and of property belonging to the partners in other countries as well as at home, and it is mechanically impossible that property of this kind could be realized in the course of a month or two. The house has proposed to its creditors to pay them by installments ranging over about 18 months, and the proposal has been accepted; but the principal satisfaction which the accounts are calculated to afford, is caused by the evidence given of the regularity and sound trading. The connection with the Liverpool Borough Bank may, or may not, have been discreet; this or that transaction undertaken by the house may be open to criticism; but it is evident that this important firm had obeyed the sound rule—upon which the character of the British merchant has been sustained—not to undertake liabilities exceeding the means and property of the undertaker. Messrs. **Dennistoun** and their immediate families may suffer, but their obligations will be met, and no man will be able to reproach them.

The single incident which we remark in the American news as unsatisfactory, is the more so when we look to the state of employment in Lancashire, and particularly to the report of Capt. **Palin**, the Chief Constable of Manchester. He shows that a considerable number of mills are working short time or stopped altogether, and a large number of the population are in a state of partial employment, with very great distress as the necessary consequence. In some trades, where whole families are employed in the same house—which is not always the case in the cotton-spinning mills—distress is unmitigated, and crowds of people are actually destitute. Calculations differ as to the time this stagnation of trade must continue; some hopeful persons are anticipating that it will pass away speedily. The haggling over the price of cotton in New-York is not very promising; but there are some other circumstances which are reassuring. The success in India will tend to remove causes of suspension in important branches of our trade; the movement in the produce markets of America has a similar tendency in that direction; and although we cannot anticipate a winter of revived "prosperity," or anything like it, we have some ground for hoping that the suffering may be mitigated, and that a partial continuance of employment may afford the means of subsistence and independence to numerous classes of the working people. As in the case of reduction of discount in the French Bank, all these signs of improvement are calculated to operate in promoting and accelerating improvement.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending 25th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,788,998	Inc. £305,117
Other Deposits	14,951,516	Inc. 992,351
Rest	3,447,179	Inc. 13,679
On the other side of the account:		
Government securities	£5,807,447	Dec. £599,687
Other Securities	31,350,717	Inc. 1,051,147
Notes unemployed	1,918,840	Inc. 770,655

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,340,305, being a decrease of £66,105; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £7,263,672, showing an increase of £779,576 when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank has sold nearly £600,000 more of Government securities. The private securities now amount to £31,350,717, the increase in which is nearly balanced by the addition made to the private deposits on the other side of the account.

From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 28.

The weekly Bank return presents some features worthy of remark, and fully confirms the reports of improvement in the position of that establishment which have appeared during the last few days. For the first time since the publication of the return on the 9th of October there is an increase of coin and bullion, amounting in this return to £779.576; there is also an increase in the reserve of notes of £1,770,655; and the notes issued under the authority of the ministerial letter which, on Wednesday week, amounted to £2,000,000, have been reduced to £200,000.

It is tolerably clear, from these facts, that the drain on the resources of the Bank has ceased, and the tide has begun to set in the opposite direction. No doubt the reflux of gold from Scotland and Ireland will now strengthen its resources day by day.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK OF FRANCE'S RATE OF DISCOUNT.

Paris (Nov. 26) Correspondence of the London Post.

The Bank of France has just reduced its rate of discount by 1 ℘ cent. on all bills; that is, to 7 ℘ cent on 30 days' bills; to 8 ℘ cent. on bills having from 30 to 60 days to run; and to 9 ℘ cent. on those from 60 to 90 days.

This intelligence has created numerous demands for every sort of security, and at the present moment prices are very firm.

From the London Times.

The rates of the Bank of France, which were raised on the 11th inst. from 7½ per cent. to 8, 9 and 10 per cent., according to the period of maturity, have been put back one per cent. For the future, therefore, they will be 7 per cent. for bills not having more than 30 days to run, 8 per cent. for those under 60 days, and 8 per cent. for those between 60 and 90 days. Ever since the advance from 7½ per cent. the applications, it is understood, have greatly diminished, and the bullion, which has lately taken a favorable turn, continues to augment. Hence, although the step appears rather premature, a hope may be entertained that it will not lead to a renewal of difficulty.

From the London News.

The reduction of the premium on gold by the Bank of France to five per mille proves to have been the forerunner of a positive reduction in the rates of discount of that establishment. We learn by telegraph that the rates have been this day fixed at 7 ℘ cent. for bills up to one month, 8 ℘ cent. for two months, and 9 ℘ cent. for three months' paper. This involves a reduction of 1 ℘ cent. from the charges established on the 11th inst. As regards the propriety of the step, we on this side of the Channel are scarcely so well qualified to judge. The rise in the Bank's stock of bullion to eight millions of sterling, under the influence of the recent stringent rates of discount, will have shown the Directors that in France, as in every other country, adherence to a sound monetary policy must inevitably result favorably, however trying at particular periods. The directors, it must be assumed, have satisfied themselves that some relief may be safely accorded to commerce, and their decision will undoubtedly be hailed throughout Europe as an indication that less difficult times are at hand Meanwhile, we may point out that the step is calculated to give a fresh turn to the exchange in favor of England. French gold coin is already flowing in some quantity from France to England—a feature which has not been witnessed for a very lengthened period—and the movement may be stimulated.

THE PANIC AT HAMBURG.

From the London Times.

The advices from Hamburg mention the following failures: Mr. B. Roosen, jun., Messrs. Muller and Kessler, Mr. J. Muller, Mr. Geb. Ruben, and Messrs. E. Thiel & Co. Some measures just adopted, however, by the leading mercantile houses had greatly assisted in restoring confidence. The annexed letter, dated the day before yesterday, gives the particulars:

"Within the last few days we have approached a panic that threatened to bring all mercantile affairs to a stand. The accounts from your side and America and the immense stocks of colonial produce that cannot at present be moved had so much depressed the public mind that rumor attacked the best names, and general distrust showed itself. There were ample means here, but they were hoarded. In fact, no one would discount any more at any rate, or upon any firm. Everybody felt that something must be done, and promptly, too. Fortunately, the right measure was adopted, and succeeded completely—beyond expectation. At 1½ o'clock yesterday, when our Exchange—which is always attended by all mercantile men—was most crowded, a short speech was delivered from the gallery, according to a plan concerted in the forenoon, but not divulged, by a few patriotic and influential men. The people were exhorted to unite and show the world that the Hamburg Exchange was strong enough to help itself in this dreadful calamity, while abroad its general ruin might be feared. It was proposed that a subscription should be opened on the spot for a guarantee fund for sound mercantile bills of a *minimum* amount of ten millions marks banco (£800,000,) with ten per cent. cash paid in directly, under the superintendence of a Committee of thirteen merchants, constituted on the spot. The proposal was greatly cheered, and it being stated as most desirable that directly after 'Change the completion of the sum required should be telegraphed to London, Berlin, Stockholm, &c., everybody considered it a point of honor to be among the first to subscribe. Tables were put in the Exchange and up-stairs, and a dozen subscription sheets were laid out, and rapidly covered with signatures for sums from £80 to £80,000. The number and variety is very great. Within the hour it was proclaimed that great progress was made, and before 4 o'clock upwards of eleven millions (£850,000,) were summed up with the 10 per cent. (£85,000) ready cash secured, so that the Committee might begin their operations to-day. It was a bold and extraordinary measure; it might interest you to read of it. All countenances brightened up, and confidence revived. Although a good many failures may still become inevitable, the stability of our mercantile community will on the whole be maintained, and after these storms are exhausted we shall have a sound trade.

"P. S.—After 'Change. The subscription amounts to-day to about £1,000,000."

Hamburg letters of the following day mention the failure of Messrs. **Levin Hertz Sohne**, a very old and respectable mercantile firm.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN VIENNA.

Vienna (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the London News.

Within the last few days there has been a better feeling here on 'Change, chiefly owing to the better advices received from your City and from America. People are beginning to flatter themselves that the worst of the present crisis is past, and that, though the financial storm may rage for some time longer, yet better times cannot be far off. They adopt, so to speak, the old English proverb, "It is a long lane that has no turning."

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Arrival of Re-enforcements—Safety of Lucknow—Defeat of the Delhi Fugitives—Battle at Agra, &c.

The Overland Mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Calcutta to Oct. 23, and Bombay, Nov. 3.

Fifteen troop ships from England had arrived at various Indian ports, with about 6,000 troops on board.

Lucknow was safe. The divisions under **Outram** and **Havelock** were both in the Residency. The enemy were said to be in great force in the vicinity, and very strong in artillery. A convoy of provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow shortly after its relief, and reinforcements of 2,000 men, it was supposed, would reach them from Cawnpore about the 24th of October. A column of 3,000 men, under General **Greathead**, was also on its way to Lucknow, and was expected to arrive about Oct. 30, when the British force there would number 7,000 men.

Greathead's column defeated a large body of Delhi fugitives, with heavy loss to the latter, at Bolundshuhur, on the 4th of October; on the same day they also stormed and destroyed the fort of Malaghur, which the enemy had seized; and on the 5th inst. they had another successful engagement with fugitives at Allyghur, in which 400 of the enemy were cut up. The column then proceeded to Agra, and reached that place on the 14th of October, when it was suddenly attacked by a large body of mutineers, who were repulsed with immense slaughter, the loss of all their guns, 43 in number, five lacs of rupees, and a large amount of treasure. The number of mutineers killed is stated at 1,000, while the British loss was small.

Colonel **Wilson** had attacked and defeated the rebels at Bittoor, driving them out of a strong position.

The King of Delhi was to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons had been taken and shot.

Reports were rife of threatening disturbances at Hyderabad.

Nena Sahib was said to be near Bittoor again.

Maun Singh, heretofore a friend of the British, had turned against them since the storming of Delhi was announced.

The fall of Delhi had a marked effect in Meerut and contiguous districts. Arrears of revenue was being brought in rapidly and loyalty was the order of the day in the Northwestern Provinces.

Part of a Bombay regiment had mutinied at Deesa.

A great dépôt of Europeans was to be formed at Barrackpore.

The Madras Presidency, Scinde and the Nizam's dominions remained tranquil.

The Europeans at Sangor, above a thousand in number, were still in the fort and calling urgently for relief. Fears were entertained for their safety.

Part of the 32d Bengal Infantry had mutinied at Dooghur, and two regiments of the Kotah Contingent had also mutinied and murdered the political agent.

Eighteen men of the Bombay Grenadiers were executed at Ahmedabad for plotting an insurrection.

At Calcutta Sterling Exchange was at 2s. 2¼d. for documents. The tightness in the money market continued. No improvement in the import market. Operations in produce were moderate.

At Bombay the import market was expected to improve. Higher rates of interest were anticipated. Government securities continued depressed.

The mails were expected in London on the evening of the day the *Europa* sailed.

COMMENTS ON THE INDIA NEWS.

From the London Times.

It seems as if we may now almost dismiss from our consideration that main body of insurgents which but recently represented the strength of the rebellion. The garrison of Delhi, as an organized military force, appears pretty well accounted for. Over and above the losses sustained during the siege and the six days' conflict which attended the storming and capture of the city, they have since been three times brought to action, and defeated on each occasion with great slaughter. They were first overtaken by General **Greathed**, at Bolundshuhur; then again by the same energetic commander at Allyghur; and, finally, they were surprised at Seorajpore, in the immediate vicinity of Bithoor, being still 3,000 or 4,000 strong, by a small column from Cawnpore, and utterly routed. That parties of the Delhi force may still be keeping the field is probable enough, and we learn, indeed, that Brigadier **Showers** is on the heels of some of them; but it is not in reason to suppose that they can retain much spirit or cohesion after such repeated disasters. A second, and by no means inconsiderable body of revolters, was formed by the mutinous Contingents of **Scindiah**, at Gwalior, and of **Holkar**, at Indore. According to the accounts of the last mail, the Indore troops had taken post at Dholpore, while the Gwalior men had been "dispersed" by the active and serviceable intervention of **Scindiah**. We are told, however, that the troops which composed the latter force are still in the field, and that they are marching upon Cawnpore by way of Jhansi. As Jhansi is nearly due south of Gwalior, and Cawnpore nearly due east, this would represent a very circuitous course, but it is possible that the mutineers had been driven to some distance from Gwalior by **Scindiah**'s more faithful levies, and we observed last week that they were by no means unlikely, even after their reported dispersion, to preserve organization sufficient to bring them on the scene again. It is added that a Maharajah—with a title not at present ascertainable—has been murdered by his own people, which may possibly point to some unexpected success of these double traitors to the supreme Government of India and their own immediate Prince. **Scinciah**'s position, however, by the previous accounts, was so strong that we may reasonably hope no such fate has attended his exemplary loyalty, while we are not without belief that the rebels in question have already received signal chastisement. The third of General **Greathed**'s victories—that at Agra—was obtained over a body of mutineers obviously distinct from those previously routed at Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, and it is most probable that they represented either the main force or a considerable division of the Mahratta Contingents.

This series of victories would thus have disposed of the principal rebel forces, with the exception of the insurgents in Oude. In that province it is evident that the revolters, notwithstanding their repeated losses, are still mustering in great strength, though they appear to have contracted the circle of their operations, and to have drawn together in the vicinity of Lucknow. Until the recent successes of **Havelock** and **Outram** every step of the 50 miles between Cawnpore and the last-mentioned capital was contested by masses of mutineers, but we now learn that the communication from Cawnpore is open up to a place, of which the orthography is not yet very distinct, within four miles of Lucknow, and at this spot Sir **James Outram** has recommended the establishment and organization of a strong force. Of the safety of the heroic garrison of Lucknow we may now, we rejoice to think, feel confidently assured. Though the enemy still occupied the district in considerable strength, they had clearly been driven to adopt a defensive instead of an aggressive attitude, for we are told that they were entrenching themselves, and we hear of no attacks upon our own positions. Moreover, a convoy of provisions had safely arrived, though escorted by only 250 men, and, what should be decisive of the question, **Havelock** was in command and **Greathed** close at hand. Under **Havelock** alone were 3,000 British soldiers; **Greathed** within six days of the date of the dispatch would bring up 4,000 more, and the combined force under two such Generals would be sufficient to sweep the country from end to end.

Irrespectively, however, of these gratifying conclusions, the whole tenor of the present dispatches is calculated to inspire us with the utmost satisfaction at the progress of affairs. Our arms are successful in every direction; every Commander, whether **Wilson** or **Havelock**, or **Outram** or **Greathed**, does his work to a marvel; every division of troops marches with an alacrity and decision which would be admirable even on home service; and though the scene of action is Hindostan, where it used to be thought that Europeans were crippled by the exigencies of the climate, our columns seem to move without even the ordinary impediments of war. We hear of no commissariat difficulties, no "requisitions," no embarrassments of system, no complications of routine, such as our Crimean experience made us so sadly familiar with. The work is incessant, and the numbers are small, but everything is done promptly, dexterously and triumphantly.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

From the London Times.

By the last mail we have intelligence that a number of vessels containing about 5,000 men had arrived at various ports of our Indian possessions, up to the 22d of October. It is to the difference in the length of these passages that we would call attention. It may, however, be remarked that all the sailing vessels have made passages far more tedious than the average, and that the winds and waves seem also to have been in a conspiracy with our enemies. We even hear of calms on the Line lasting for nearly four weeks. There had arrived, however, at Calcutta, when the mail left, the steamships *Thebes*, *Golden Fleece*, and *Caledonia*. The *Thebes* sailed July 31, the *Golden Fleece* Aug. 8, the *Caledonia* July 26. Thus all these steamers had accomplished the voyage under three months, and the *Golden Fleece*, one of the largest and finest vessels afloat, had arrived in about two months and a half. The mail steamer passed the ships *Areta* and *Bucephalus*, the former of which left England as early as the 18th of June, while the other sailed on the 1st of July. Thus the *Golden Fleece*, which sailed more than seven weeks after the *Areta*, arrived at Calcutta before her, beating the *Bucephalus* also by more than five weeks. Now, the event has been fortunate, but if it had been otherwise what would the world have thought of an arrangement which produced so intolerable a delay? Seven weeks! What might not have been done in that time? The mines under Lucknow might have been finished, and **Havelock** might have come too late for the rescue; the Punjab or the Bombay Presidency might have broken into revolt through a belief that the English succors that were so long talked about had no existence. In fact, the whole fortune of the war, and perhaps the destiny of India, might have been changed by the neglect to use the most familiar application of science at the critical hour. At Madras were the Carthage and United Kingdom steamers, the former of which left England on the 1st of August, and the latter on the 4th of the same month. At the latest dates no sailing vessel had reached Madras. At Galle there had arrived on the 23d of October the steamship *Australian*, which left England on the 15th of August, and had therefore made the passage in 69 days; on the 25th the *Candia* arrived in 71 days, while only two or three sailing vessels from among those earliest dispatched had made their appearance. On the whole it may be said that the average difference between the passages of the sailing vessels and the steamers will probably be found considerably to exceed a month. Of course, in this estimate we do not include large clippers like the *Lightning* and the *James Baines*, which were taken up at a later period, but only the ordinary sailing craft in which the troops were dispatched during June and the early part of July.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times.

The double Government, which is the type of obstruction and circumlocution, has had its day, and must now give way to something better suited to the present time and to actual wants. We are happy to say that as soon as Parliament meets for the dispatch of general business the total abolition of the Company's Government will be proposed by Ministers. India will be brought immediately under the control of the Crown and Parliament, with such a machinery of administration as shall be thought conducive to its welfare. The greatest dependency of the empire will receive the benefits of direct Parliamentary supervision and direct Ministerial responsibility. Under such a system we cannot doubt that the nation which has conquered and reconquered India will soon urge it onward with new force in the path of improvement.

CHINA.

The dates are Hong Kong, Oct. 16 and Shanghae, Oct. 7. At the former place Exchange was at 5s. and the latter 6s. 9d.

It is reported that several missionaries in China have been condemned to death.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer *Simlah* had arrived at Suez with gold valued at £299,338 sterling, which, with her mails, would reach England about the 9th of December.

The missing mails by the *Emeu* had been recovered, and would arrive in England a day or two after the departure of the *Europa*.

Sidney dates are to the 11th October. Exchange on England was at 1½@3 ℔ cent. premium.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Two Millions and a Quarter in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Adoption of the Oregon Constitution, but Rejection of the Slavery Clause.

The United States mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 4, at 7 P. M., and arrived at Havana at 7 A. M. on the 9th. Left Havana at 12 M. same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning.

She brings the California mails of Nov. 20, $2,280,233 in treasure on freight, and 296 passengers.

The following is the Specie List per *Star of the West*:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$540,300	Turner & Bros	$5,000
Order	379,277	L. Pearson	5,000
Howland & Aspinwall	156,228	S. Hanna	5,000
A. Belmont	126,000	C. Stanford	5,000
James Patrick	115,000	J. E. Lodge	5,000
Freeman & Co.	65,000	Jno. Deer & Co	4,866
Peter Naylor	63,745	Einstein & Bros	4,700
E. Kelly & Co	63,400	E. & J. Rosenfeld	4,200
W. Seligman & Co.	59,100	Bachrach & Graslaw	4,000
Am. Ex. Bank	56,600	M. Cristal	4,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	56,000	S. C. Paxson & Co.	4,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	36,994	C. G. & H. Coffin	4,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	35,055	D. C. Mitchell	3,750
J. B. Weir	30,000	Wm. Ludlam	3,688
L. VonHoffman & Co.	27,000	Cartwright & Harris	3,500
Ross, Falconer & Co.	24,143	F. Victor & Achilles	3,240
Henry Whitwell	20,000	J. G. & W. S. Mills	3,063
J. H. Browning	18,000	Southworth & Co.	3,000
Schuchrdt & Gebhard	17,500	Batcher & Bros	3,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	17,000	D. Y. Mills	3,000
Carey & Co	17,000	Preston & Merrill	3,000
B. Newton	15,095	T. J. Hand & Co	2,500
W. Wilson & Sons	15,000	H. B. Griffin	2,400
John McCahill	14,868	D. P. Rhoads	2,200
Baker & Merrill	14,280	E. R. Leacomb	1,708
R. Meader & O. Adams	13,600	Ivison & Phinney	1,850
De Rham & Co.	12,500	H. Harris & Co.	1,500
J. P. Winchester	12,000	J. T. & W. H. Laly	1,025
Metropolitan Bank	10,427	P. P. Corner	1,000
Geo. B. Hobsen	10,333	J. H. Coghill	1,000
Conroy & O'Conner	10,100		
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	10,000		$2,271,602
		FROM ASPINWALL.	
N. Rogers & Co.	10,000	Everett & Brown	$2,000
T. B. Coddington & Co.	9,096	Wells, Fargo & Co	1,051
Nickerson & Co	8,780	David Hoadley	839
W. Schall & Co.	8,400	Delafield & Wilson	600
Jansen, Bond & Co.	8,300	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	535
Jewell, Harrison & Co	8,000	M. S. Friend	525
F. Baker	8,000	H. Ripley & Co	500
J. G. Parker & Son	8,000	James Butler	347
Wm. Pope & Sons	8,000	J. & A. B. Speir	184
Magoun & Son	7,000	S. Y. Baker	150
H. K. Cummings	6,074		$6,731
Barnes & Park	6,000	FROM HAVANA.	
C. A. Burgess	5,607	Daniel Curtis & Co.	$1,900
Duncan, Shermn & Co	5,000		
C. C. Hastings	5,000	Total	$2,280,233

Dec. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., off the Moro, passed ship *Abby Blanchard*, of Yarmouth, Me., bound in.

Dec. 12, at 8 A. M., lat. 33° 38′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W., exchanged signals with brig *Helen*, of Baltimore, standing to the westward.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, R. H. Pearson, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco Nov. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M., with 406 passengers, and $2,714,576 in treasure on freight.

Nov. 25, lat. 21° 40′ N., lon. 108° 35′ W., passed steamer *Sonora*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers and mails from New-York of Nov. 5.

Dec. 3, lat. 7° 20′ N., lon. 80° W., passed steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers, &c., from New-York Nov. 20.

The *Jno. L. Stephens*, arrived at Panama Dec. 4, at 1 A. M.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Star of the West* for special favors and to the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

The news from California by this arrival offers no feature of special interest. In business circles there has been some little trepidation, but when the steamer left no unusual anxiety was felt.

The frequent recurrence of accidents to the steamers on the routes between San Francisco and New-York has created no little excitement and indignation in the public mind in California. This has been kept alive by the publication of reports of meetings of the Caulkers' and Ship Carpenters' Associations, at which the condition of all the steamers running from San Francisco was freely canvassed, and many were shown to be unseaworthy and extremely dangerous. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have in vain attempted to avoid the odium created by these reports by ridiculing and abusing the mechanics. One of their steamers, the *Oregon*, running between San Francisco and Portland, O. T., having been pronounced by the Caulkers as rotten, was examined closely by the Port Wardens, and so found, and condemned. This has been regarded as strong confirmation of the other statements of the mechanics. The Company will doubtless be compelled at once to put their steamers in good repair.

The banking house of Messrs. Sather & Church, which, by the last steamer, had suspended, have settled up their business satisfactorily, paying dollar for dollar. This result was in a great measure owing to the foresight of the bank in selecting practical business men as assignees, and keeping out of the courts and the rapacious clutches of the lawyers.

The rains which have prevailed throughout California have flooded the streams, and caused the usual destruction of the dams and flumes constructed for river mining. On the Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Calaveras, American and Yuba rivers, river claims have been given over until next Summer, when the waters subside.

The arrival of immigrants across the plains continues slowly. Those last arrived give strong confirmation of the Mormon agency in the massacre of the Great Basin. Affidavits have been published by several of these immigrants which detail facts that make a strong case against the Mormons, not only for their complicity in that affair, but other murders, and frequent robberies of immigrants.

The news from Salt Lake informs us that the Mormons have virtually declared their independence, and were preparing to give Col. Johnson's expedition a warm reception. Fears were entertained in San Francisco that this expedition will be cut off in some of the dangerous passes leading into Salt Lake. The utmost indignation against Mormonism is felt throughout California. Any requisition made by our Government upon this State for troops, would be promptly responded to.

Agostin Haraszthy, late Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint of San Francisco, was arraigned on the 20th, in the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment charging him with embezzling $251,000, which came into his hands while in the employ of the United States. Mr. Haraszthy put in a plea of not guilty, and an application was then made by his counsel for a continuance of the trial until next term of the Court, which was granted for the purpose of summoning important witnesses.

The report of the Superintendent of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, gives a very flattering account of the affairs of that Company. The receipts over expenditures during the past year have been upwards of $50,000. The road will doubtless be speedily extended along the foot-hills of the Sierras to Marysville, or to one of the bars of the Yuba River above that place. The distance to the former city, from the present terminus of the road, is forty-one miles, and the estimated cost of the extension is $1,456,000.

Affairs in the Gadsden Purchase are unusually prosperous, and the country is settling up rapidly with a permanent population.

The Apaches are troublesome, and have driven off considerable stock from the neighborhood of Fort Buchanan.

A whirlwind had swept around Carson Valley, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, and committing sad havoc. No lives lost.

OREGON.

The Vote on the Constitution—The Slavery Clause Rejected.

Advices from Portland, O. T., are to Nov. 12. The election on Monday, Nov. 9, in Oregon Territory, judging from the returns received up to the sailing of the steamer, resulted in the adoption of the proposed Constitution, the rejection of the Slavery clause and the success of the clause forbidding free negroes from settling in the State. From the returns published in the *Standard*, the following note of the vote in Portland is made up: For Constitution, 369; against, 221—majority, 148. For Slavery, 72; against Slavery, 510—majority against, 438. For free negroes, 82; against free negroes, 454—majority against, 372. Other precincts in Multnomah County had swelled the majority in favor of the Constitution 81, and the other questions in proportion.

The *Standard* says:

"The result of the election, so far as heard from, is extremely gratifying to us, and we doubt not that a similar result will be evinced as soon as all the returns come to hand. We do not expect so large proportionate majorities in some of the counties yet to be heard from, as shown by some already received; but we feel confident that the people deem that they can better their political condition under a State Government, than under our Territorial system. This sentiment has been prevalent for the last eighteen months, and the vote thus far indicates that the people are willing to take the Constitution submitted, with its imperfections, and trust to the future to amend it, rather than forego the present opportunity to assert their rights as an independent member of the confederacy of States.

The vote against Slavery is a true index that the masses of the people have studied well the interests of Oregon. The vote against free negroes indicates that the people desire to remain intangible to the doctrine of the equality of the races, and that they fully believe that the influx of free negroes to the new State would only tend to deteriorate the condition of the whites, and bring no counterbalancing advantage to the negroes themselves.

The whole vote, so far as reported, bespeaks for the people of Oregon an intelligent foresight into the future, and a firm, prompt and precautionary decision upon such questions as are to affect their future prosperity and happiness as a people.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Benjamin R. Nisbet, of the house of Lucas, Turner & Co. to Miss Bessie Fitzgerald, daughter of the Hon. Harry I. Thornton, of San Francisco.

In Petaluma, Oct. 21, Joel Hendrix to Mary E. F. Dillard.

In Washington County, Oregon, Oct. 8, Rev. Henry Willerby to Mrs. Sarah J. Masters.

In Thurston County, W. T., Oct. 1, Joseph Brannan to Sarah V. Henness.

In Thurston County, W. T., Oct. 3, Wm. Fish to Mrs. Naomi Snyder.

In San Jose, Oct. 28, John Slack to Miss Helena Kamp, both of that place.

Near San Jose, Nov. 1, Charles Bayly Davidson to Miss Agnes Anderson.

In San Jose, Oct. 28, Mr. Felix Gambert to Miss Emilie Pillot, daughter of Mr. Julien Pillot.

At Visalia, Tulare County, on the 26th of October, John Hughes to Miss Sallie Kelsey.

At the residence of Capt. W. T. Thompson, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Joseph Grant to Miss Rebecca P. Davis.

At Olympia, W. T., Sept. 27, David Livingston to Mary Renton.

In Polk County, Oregon, Oct. 1, Hiram Ogden to Maria Whitacre.

In Douglas County, Oregon, Oct. 3, Enoch Wimberly to Nancy Ann Marks.

In Polk County, Oregon, Oct. 15, Thomas J. Dennis to Emily C. Boothby.

In Valejo, Nov. 1, Henry Floyd to Elizabeth Prior.

In San Jose, Nov. 5, George Ostock to Mrs. Mary Blake.

On the 12th November, at Grace Church, San Francisco, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Robert M. Redmond, of Everton, England, and Esther Scott, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Nov. 15, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Michael C. Foley to Mrs. Annie Jane L. Lewis.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. B. Brierly, Henry Nor and Miss Emma McCord, both of San Francisco.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. B. Brierly, Oliver B. Turrell, of San Francisco, and Miss Josephine C. Taylor, of Louisville, Ky.

On the 18th November, by Rev. B. Brierly, in the Washington-street Baptist Church, Robt. Polk, Esq., of the steamer *Bragdon*, and Miss Mary E. McClelland, both of San Francisco.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mr. William B. Chapman, aged 58 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 7, May Ella, youngest daughter of Isabel and Geo. W. Green, aged 10 months.

On the 7th November, John, eldest son of Dr. Robt. Mackintosh, aged 13 years.

In Sacramento, Nov. 2, John, infant son of A. J. Bryant, aged 7 months and 8 days.

In Sacramento, John Elder, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., in the 65th year of his age.

In Santa Rosa, Oct. 27, Isaac Lewis, aged 3 years and 3 months; and on the 6th November, Lucilla, aged 11 years, children of Capt. A. C. Bledsoe.

In Santa Rosa, Nov. 2, Richard Calvin, aged 1 year and 1 month, only child of James and Lucy Crane.

In San Francisco, of consumption, on the 8th November, Margaret Harrington, widow, aged 33 years. Boston papers please copy.

At Santa Clara, Oct. 30, Edwin H., son of Mr. Geo. W. Towle, aged 18 years and five months.

In Petaluma, Oct. 22, Wm. B. Johnson, of Lee, Mass., aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. B. Hawkins, Mrs. Margaret Robertson, of apoplexy, aged 50 years, widow of the late Captain R. L. Robertson, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

At Moore's Flat, Nevada County, Oct. 4, Robert Wyman Butterfield, aged 28 years, formerly of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.

In Stockton, Nov. 10, Wm. Jethran Pierpont, aged 6 years and 25 days, oldest son of Noah and Elizabeth Pierpont.

At Monte Cristo, Nov. 1, Anjuvine H. Ham, son of the late Timothy Ham, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 21 years.

At Indian Valley, Oct. 28, Mrs. Brackett, wife of Charles Brackett.

In Shasta, Nov. 6, F. W. Yager, aged 36 years.

At sea, Oct. 23, 1857, Alexander P. Stirling, of Natchez, Miss., fell overboard from the steamship *Sonora*, and was drowned.

San Francisco Markets.

SEMI-MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 20.

Our remarks relative to the course of trade during the fortnight ending on the 3d instant might be repeated as regards the business done during the two weeks ending to-day. The country has bought very sparingly of goods, and the jobbers have taken nothing from first hands that they could get along without. There having been no renewal of speculation, and the commission and importing houses showing no marked desire to place invoices faster than the trade appeared disposed to purchase, it may naturally be supposed that we have few changes to note in prices for leading staples since our last, and, in fact, the fortnight's business has afforded few salient points inviting or worthy of comment.

The market for Breadstuffs has steadily tended upward since our last summary was written, and our quotations of values for this mail, it will be seen, show that a material advance has been established. A reaction in this respect cannot be looked for while the farmers continue to hold back their Wheat as they are doing at present, each successive advance in prices appearing to render them less and less disposed to part with their crops.

Adamantine Candles have, during the fortnight closing, reached a lower point of depression than previously touched this year. The prices paid have been the absolute quotations at New-York advised by the mail just at hand.

Some descriptions of Provisions continue to realize moderately remunerative prices, owing to the fact that the market is bare of stocks, and is dependant for supplies upon the current importations coming to hand. Very few kinds of Groceries, however, are covering, and only in those instances where stocks are light, and consignees manifest extreme caution that their offerings do not exceed the actual requirements of the trade.

All classes of Raw Spirits are exceedingly depressed, and the ruling rates leave a very heavy loss upon importation. The quotations for American Liquors, as we write, range from 30 to 40 ℔ cent. lower than the figures paid three months since.

The importations since our last summary was made up have been heavy, comprising the *Old Colony*, *Aurora*, *Empress of the Sea*, *Herald of the Morning* and *Sancho Panza*, from New-York; the *Siera Nevada* and *Goddess* from Boston, and the *Elizabeth* from Bordeaux, with assorted cargoes; the *Early Bird* from Hong Kong, and the *Spray* from Shanghae, with China products; the *Aar* from Calcutta, with Rice, Gunny Bags and Hemp; the *Lucas* from Sydney, and the *Atlantic* from Cardiff, with Coal; the *Island Queen* from Vancouver Island, with Salmon; the *Leverett* (whaler of this port) from the Ochotsk, with Oil; the *Conrad Savin* from Amoor River (Russia in Asia,) with a miscellaneous cargo; the *Acadia* from Guaymas, with Hides and Specie.

The country has bought so sparingly of goods for the past three weeks that it would seem we must certainly have a more active trade during the coming fortnight, but to combat such expectations are the facts that money is scarce among the country dealers, and that the continued fine weather permits uninterrupted communication with every part of the State, thus enabling the traders to get along with very light purchases.

MONEY MARKET.

The suspension of Sather & Church, just prior to the departure of the steamer, the closing of the Mint—which tended to make coin scarce, and lowered the value of bars—and undefined apprehensions of how far we might be affected by the great commercial and financial revulsion in the Eastern States all tended to make money—not scarce, but dearer and more difficult to get upon the best securities. Rates are, however, below New-York usance according to latest advices. Upon good merchandise, with a fair margin, loans are negotiable to-day at 2¼, and prime paper passes at 3 ℔ cent. per month. The call for money, however, is not great, there being no speculation on foot, either in merchandise or real estate.

On Monday next the Mint will be reopened, which will benefit matters everyway. Since it has been closed gold bars of average fineness have been sold as low as 1¾ per cent. discount, and as gold coin is at a premium in New-York by last accounts, coin would have been shipped from here to a great extent in preference to bars, a course of things which would ere long have made coin scarce here.

The indebtedness of Sather & Church here, had, prior to the arrival of the last mail, been well nigh liquidated; but it appears that some more of their exchange has come back, for which they had remitted at the time the bills were drawn, Moore & Folger's paper on Willet's & Co., New-York. What amount of bills are thus returned we have not learned—the rumors are from $75,000 to $150,000. As Messrs. Moore & Folger have property, either in New-York *in transitu*, against which their drafts were made, and which will soon be realized upon, the holders of Sather & Church's exchange stand a fair chance to get their money back.

The 1st of November had been designated by law as the period when the new State Bonds should be issued, in case the people should sanction the State debt; but it seems that the Governor, in order to avoid further complication of the matter, desires that the Supreme Court should first give its opinion as to whether the vote at the recent election is a finality. It is not doubted but that the decision of the Bench will be affirmative, and will be rendered in a few weeks.

The Fourth District Court has within a few days ordered the City and County Treasurer to pay over to the Commissioners of the City Funded Debt the money required to meet the interest falling due, and also the amount of the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund. The City Treasury is now largely in funds, the taxes for 1857 having been paid in with remarkable promptitude.

In Stocks, Bullion, &c., there has been little done. Mexican dollars continue scarce at quotations. We annex our usual quotations:

State Bonds payable in 1870, 7 ℔ cts	—@—
Bonds payable in 1875, 7 ℔ cts	—@—
War Loan Bonds, 7 ℔ cts., since Jan. 1, '54	25@—
Civil Fund Warrants	55@—
San Francisco Bonds, 10 ℔ cts	90@—
San Francisco Bonds, 6 ℔ cts	52@53

VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

MORMON HOSTILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THREATENINGS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mormon Account of Captain Van Vliet's Visit to Utah.

Spicy Speeches of the "Apostles"—Preparations for Resistance.

We have received by the *Star of the West* our full files of the Deseret *News* to the 7th of October. The news from Utah is important, as indicative of the temper of the Mormons and the threatening attitude now definitely assumed by Brigham Young. The Mormon organ also gives an account of Captain Van Vliet's visit to Brigham Young. We give full extracts below.

The California papers, by the same arrival, contain particulars of recent Mormon atrocities, on which the Mormon organ is of course silent. The following is given by the San Francisco *Herald*:

Sonora, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Mr. Angus McLeod arrived in this city from across the Plains, to-day at 12 o'clock. He made the following statement of his trip, which I committed to paper in his own words:

My name is Angus McLeod; I am from Pope County, Arkansas; I left the town of Dover, County seat of Pope, on the 12th of May last, in Capt. Wm. C. McCruen's train, *en route* for California; the train consisted of three wagons, about six hundred and thirty head of loose stock, and fifteen men.

Mr. McCruen and L. M. Linton went through Salt Lake City; the train passed some forty miles North; McCruen and Linton reported that they saw, at a town north of the city, troops drilling; that they heard the Mormons say that they did not intend to let the troops come into the city. *The Mormons would not sell provisions to our train, only in exchange for arms and ammunition. They had close to the city more than one thousand Indian warriors.* They were supporting the Mormons, who boasted that, with the assistance of the Indians, they could whip any army that the United States Government could send against them. Near the edge of the Valley one of our men traded horses with a Mormon, and got four hundred pounds of flour, but had to keep it a secret, for fear of those in authority. The train left Salt Lake Valley on the 4th of September, had not traveled more than fifty miles, before we were attacked, at night, about 11 o'clock. A party of men, consisting of ten or twelve, mounted on newly-shod horses, broke through the guard, and from their hallooing and manner of shooting off their pistols in the air, we believed them to be white men and Mormons. They stampeded our cattle, and we lost about twenty head; the men were on duty at their post so quick that they retreated very fast, and no person was killed. It had rained a little, and we saw in the road the footprints of two who had on boots. At the junction of the Salt Lake and Fort Hall roads we had a second attack, about mid-day. When the train was stretched out along the road for some distance, forty or fifty Indians, as nearly as we could judge, made a sudden charge on and into the rear of the train, cutting off a part, firing upon us, and killing one man belonging to a train of families with whom we joined company in Salt Lake Valley. He belonged to Mr. Fine's train; his name was Oliver Bailey. The Indians got from us this time some seventy head of cattle.

THE HEGIRA FROM CARSON VALLEY.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

The Mormons left, about the 25th of September, two days before my arrival. They had only ten days' notice from the great Father of the Church. The haste with which they packed off, and the sacrifices they made of their property here, are remarkable illustrations of their fanaticism and readiness to obey the mandates of their leaders. They had about 150 wagons, many of them loaded with gunpowder. I am told by the emigrants that at Salt Lake they make no secret of their intention to resist the United States Government. They say they know they will be ultimately whipped, but they are determined that it shall cost the United States as much as possible. The emigrants blame them for all the Indian troubles.

THE MORMONS' ARMING—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The Sacramento *Union* gives a narrative of C. G. Langdon, formerly connected with the United States Surveyor's Office in Utah. We extract the following:

"I was engaged as a clerk in the United States Surveyor's Office, and witnessed the breaking up of the United States Court, and, as the Mormons expressed it, the stampede of Uncle Sam's officers. I felt that the crisis had come, the blow had been struck, an insult flung in the face of our Government that could not be calmly borne. I have as yet been disappointed.

Brigham Young had publicly declared that no United States officers should again set their feet into the Valley, and I wished to know the extent of the preparations they were making. I visited the arsenal, found they had a fair display of artillery. I also visited their public and private workshops, saw them casting cannon-shot, and manufacturing grape and canister in great abundance, and some fifty men making Colt's dragoon-size revolvers. Much more information I obtained in regard to the alliance formed between the Mormons and Indians, their plan of attack upon the troops, etc., at least sufficient to make myself a mark to vent their fury upon, and hurl their darts of destruction at, viz, the Danites.

Accordingly, on the 25th day of July, when crossing the street, I was assailed by a party of ruffians, was knocked down and most shamefully beaten with clubs and stones. I was literally cut and bruised and mangled all over my head, face, breast, hands and arms. I was taken home unconscious, and had it not been for some emigrants there who interposed, I should have been brutally murdered in the streets, and without the least possible chance to defend myself.

All was quiet until the night of the 27th of July; I was disturbed by loud rapping at the back door of the office, (I lived next door,) and also heard voices at the front door; I heard Mr. Wilson raise the window above and ask what was wanted; he was ordered to come down and deliver himself up under arrest by the authority of Governor Brigham Young. He asked what charge they had against him; "Come down, and we'll d—n soon show you," was the reply.

The next I heard was the door being broken open, and the voice of Mr. W. in expostulation with them; the entreaties of his wife begging for them to spare her husband, mingled with their oaths and obscene expressions, rendered the scene perfectly heart-sickening. I lay almost powerless with the pain of my wounds and conflicting thoughts and emotions, until, suddenly, I was thoroughly aroused by hearing them beneath my window at the back door; I told my wife not to make a noise, or even cry; she did not cry, but she laid her hand on my shoulder, and her last words were, "For God's sake, George, fly! Go—go—if you can—I—I cannot see you murdered! Oh! go! and I will do the best I can to detain them."

I had time to put on a pair of pantaloons and one stocking, when, without any ceremony, the door was burst open, and a posse of midnight assassins entered below. I motioned to my wife to extinguish the light, which she did; they immediately made a rush for the stairs (expecting, no doubt, that I was preparing for fight, but I could not have killed a mouse then); I stooped and kissed my infant boy, perhaps for the last time on earth—then barely had time to leap from the window, and in doing so I cut my foot very badly; it seemed the fates were against me; but, suddenly, the thought struck my mind that if I could possibly make my escape, I might probably be the means of saving Wilson, thinking they dare not execute their bloody purpose on one alone, as the other would be too formidable a witness against them; for I thought of my wife and my child; yes! I might yet live to rescue him from the blighting influence of their teachings—from a life of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness. Thus, with renewed energy, I pursued my way through the corn-fields and thickets, bare-footed and bare-headed, and nearly nude; but, at last, I found a friend who relieved me all that lay in his power, by giving me a pair of moccasins and an old hat. Thanks, my friend; may you never want relief.

I was hotly pursued several days. The next morning after I started for California I had the satisfaction of seeing seven of my pursuers, mounted and armed to the teeth, pass me within twenty yards, while I was secreted behind a sage bush; I could not refrain from a smile even then in my critical position, to see their knives and pistols hung to their belts, while I had not even a penknife.

I have not yet heard from Salt Lake, and do not know the fate of Wilson. If he escaped with life, it was by being compelled to take oath to support and fight for the Mormon cause. He has, however, sufficient philosophy to know that no such oath would have any force or obligation.

I entertain but little fears for the safety of my wife and child; the Mormons seldom molest or harm a woman, except to coerce her into measures that are sometimes very disagreeable. I rely entirely on the well-known fortitude and firmness of my wife, and do not think I shall be disappointed.

THE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

The *Los Angeles Star* publishes a deposition of Mr. Ellis Eames, in relation to the condition of affairs in Deseret and the late massacre:

We learned from Dr. Dunion, Surgeon to Brigham Young's army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that if the United States army found its way into Utah, they themselves would burn the city, towns, forts, &c., and lay every habitation in ashes. That they had already picked out secret places in the mountains, to "cache" their provisions, and make their future abode with the Indians. The Doctor stated that arrangements were already entered into that, provided the army should enter the settlements, *every city, town and village in the States of California. Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons!* And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, stock, &c.; that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the Plains without being scalped! That they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of their designs.

After I left the Mormons, I got along peaceably with the Indians, who are not directly under Mormon influence. I staid at Painter Creek several days, within six miles of the scene of the late horrible massacre, where I joined the company of the United States mail to San Bernardino. While at Painter Creek, I saw some of the Mormons drawing some of the wagons belonging to persons who fell in the late massacre towards Cedar City; they did not explain to me anything of their business, or of their possession of the wagons; seemed very distant and indifferent in their communications. I asked no questions; I wished to avoid suspicion.

After leaving Painter Creek, and arriving at the field of blood, I discovered several bodies that were slain, in a state of nudity and a state of putrefaction. I saw about twenty wolves feasting upon the carcasses of the murdered. I noticed that the women and children were more generally eaten by the wild beasts than the men. Mr. Hunt and his companions often laughed, and made remarks derogatory to decency, and contrary to humanity, upon the persons of those who were there rotting, or had become the food of wild beasts. Although this terrible massacre occurred within six miles of Painter Creek settlement, and thirty from Cedar City, yet it appears that the Mormons are determined to suffer their carcasses to remain uncovered, for their bones to bleach upon the plains.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Brigham made a fiery speech in the "Bowery," at Salt Lake City, on the 13th September, in which his policy is clearly set forth. We give the material portions:

It is a pretty bold stand for this people to take, to say that they will not be controlled by the corrupt administrators of our general Government. We will be controlled by them, if they will be controlled by the Constitution and laws, but they will not. Many of them do not care any more about the Constitution and the laws that they make, than they do about the laws of another nation. That class trample the rights of the people under their feet, while there are also many who would like to honor them. All we have ever asked for is our Constitutional rights. We wish the laws of our Government honored, and we have ever honored them, but they are trampled under foot by administrators.

There cannot be a more damnable, dastardly order issued than was issued by the Administration to this people while they were in an Indian country in 1846. Before we left Nauvoo, not less than two United States Senators came to receive a pledge from us that we would leave the United States, and then while we were doing our best to leave their borders, the poor, low, degraded curses sent a requisition for five hundred of our men to go and fight their battles! That was President Polk, and he is now weltering in hell with old Zachary Taylor, where the present administrators will soon be if they do not repent.

Liars have reported that this people have committed treason, and upon their lies the President has ordered out troops to aid in officering this Territory, and if those officers are like many who have previously been sent here, and we have reason to believe that they are, or they would not come when they know they are not wanted, they are poor, miserable blacklegs, broken down political hacks, robbers and whoremongers, men that are not fit for civilized society, so they must dragoon them upon us for officers. I feel that I won't bear such cursed treatment, and that is enough to say, for we are just as free as the mountain air.

A SOLEMN OATH TO LAY UTAH WASTE.

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there is any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I wanted them to go out of the Territory, and I again say so to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, *if any man undertakes to shield his he will be sheared down*, for "judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faint-hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. *Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay, that will burn left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste, in the name of Israel's God.*

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

Admit of corrupt administrators' sending troops here, and what would be the result? All hell would follow after. I naturally dislike to have any trouble, and would not were I not obliged to; but we are obliged to defend ourselves against the persecution of our oppressors, or have our Constitutional rights rent from us and ourselves destroyed. We must either suffer that, or stand up and maintain the kingdom of God on the earth.

We have known all the time that the kingdoms of darkness were opposed to the kingdom of God, that the powers of earth and hell were combined against it. Christ and Baal cannot make friends with each other; you cannot mix oil and water, righteousness and wickedness. This is the kingdom of God; all others are of the devil. They never can be united in this world, nor in any other; there is no possibility of the two kingdoms becoming one. Those who believe and obey the gospel of the Son of God, and forsake all for its interests, belong to the kingdom of God, and all the rest belong to the other kingdom. There is a distinction and the line must be drawn, and you and I have to stand up to it; even though it may take from us our right eyes and right hands. We must stand up to the line and maintain the kingdom of God, or we will all go to destruction together.

I am perfectly willing that the brethren should stop all improvements, if they choose, and spend a few years in seeing what our enemies will do, though their efforts against us will only tend to use them up the faster. But if the people prefer it, they may stop their improvements and take care of their wheat, and cache a supply of grain, flour, &c., where no other persons can find it; though we can raise grain here all the time, yes, all the time.

COUNTING THE COST.

Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be requisite to sustain them over one Winter, *for I will promise them, before they come, that there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come.* They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no team that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men.

It has been asked, "Have you counted the cost?" Yes, for ourselves, but I cannot begin to count it for our enemies. It will cost them all they have in this world, and will land them in hell in the world to come, while the only trouble with us is that we have two or three times more men than we need for using up all who can come here to deprive us of our rights.

As I said this morning, ten years ago on this ground I stated that we would not ask any odds of our enemies in ten years from that date, and the next time that I thought of it was ten years afterwards to a day. "They are now sending their troops," was the news, and it directly occured to me, "Will you ask any odds of them?" No, in the name of Israel's God we will not, for as soon as we ask odds we get ends——of bayonets. When we have asked them for bread, they have given us stones; and when we have asked them for meat, they have given us scorpions; and what is the use in our asking any more? I do not ask any odds of those who are striving to deprive us of every vestige of freedom and to destroy us from the earth.

Suppose that we should now bow down and they should order their troops back and then send a Governor and other officers here, how long would it be before some miserable scamp would get into a fuss with the Indians in Utah County, or in some other county, and get killed? Then the Governor would order out the militia, probably two or three hundred men, to kill off those Indians. Well, the brethren, knowing that the aggressor is a white man, do not want to turn out and, like Gen. Harney, kill the squaws, and they say, "We shall not go." Then the Governor would say, "They have committed treason," and it would be, "Send an army here and shoot and hang them." Our enemies are determined to bring us into collision with the Government, so that they can kill us, but they shall not come here.

BRIGHAM'S IDEA OF TREASON.

Our enemies are constantly yelling, "rebellion, treason," no matter how peaceful, orderly and loyal we may be. And now to come out in open opposition to their cursed corrupt practices, will of course be counted treason. But let me tell you that the real, actual treason is committed in Washington, by the Administrators of our Government sending an army to take the lives of innocent citizens. Every man is allowed by the Constitution to have what religion he pleases, and to profess what religion he pleases. That liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, "but you, 'Mormons,' an army must be sent against you because you are Latter Day Saints." Yes, an army must be sent to drive us from the earth.

There is high-treason in Washington, and if the law was carried out it would hang up many of them. And the very act of James K. Polk in taking 500 of our men while we were making our way out of the country under an agreement forced upon us, would have hung him between the heavens and the earth, if the laws had been faithfully executed. And now, if they can send a force against this people, we have every Constitutional and legal right to send them to hell, and we calculate to send them there.

When I get over being angry, I may preach something else, but the past troubles and sufferings of this people through mobocracy are before me.

I am not speaking of the Government, but of the corrupt administrators of the Government. They make me think of a sign in New-York, upon which was lettered, "All manner of twisting and turning done here." It is just so in Washington City. They can twist and turn in any and every way to suit their hellish appetites.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION A POLITICAL SCHEME.

I have already told you that the main cause of an army being now sent here is a political scheme for the purpose of getting money out of the United States Treasury. Politicians and traders continue to lay plans, no matter how devilish, for getting their hands into the Treasury of the United States, that they may have money with which to sow corruption and gratify their debauched natures.

Some men do not realize what they are doing. I said, a few weeks ago, that the deeds of some men are out of sight. Our merchants here have fanned the flame, and what for? To peddle off my blood and yours for gold and silver. Although that design may have been out of sight, yet such is the case; but they will not make money by the operation. Should the crisis come, they will find themselves in poor pastures, with nothing but greasewood and sage to feed upon. It will not do to sell us for money, for we are worth more than the Methodist society was sold for in Canada, where they were sold at three cents a head.

THE RESULT.

I am aware that you want to know what will be the result of the present movement against us. "Mormonism" will take an almighty stride into influence and power, while our enemies will sink and become weaker and weaker and be no more, and I know it just as well now as I shall five years hence. The Lord Almighty wants a name and a character, and he will show our enemies that he is God and that he has set to his hand again to gather Israel, and to try our faith and integrity. And he is saying, "Now, you my children, dare you take a step to promote righteousness in direct and open opposition to the popular feelings of all the wicked in your Government? If you do, I will fight your battles."

Our enemies had better count the cost, for if they continue the job they will want to let it out to sub-contractors before they get half through with it. *If they persist in sending troops here I want the people in the West and in the East to understand that it will not be safe for them to cross the plains.*

HEBER C. KIMBALL'S UTTERANCES.

President Kimball, or "Brother Heber," as the Saints call him, made a speech of similar purport. He exhorted after this fashion:

"Wake up, ye Saints of the Most High, and prepare for any emergency that the Lord our God may have pleasure in bringing forth.

We never shall leave these valleys——till we get ready; no, never, no, never. We will live here till we go back to Jackson County, Missouri. I prophecy that in the name of Israel's God.

[The congregation shouted 'Amen,' and President Brigham Young said 'It is true.']

If our enemies force us to destroy our orchards and our property, to destroy and lay waste our houses, fields, and everything else, we shall never build and plant again till we do it in Jackson County. But our enemies are not here yet, and we have not yet thrown down our houses.

BROTHER HEBER'S FAMILY—AN ILLUSTRATION.

I will now bring up a comparison. I live in the city of Great Salt Lake. I am a father, a husband, a benefactor to between sixty and seventy subjects; I feed them, I clothe them, and they do not have a pin, a drink of tea, nor anything but what I provide; I provide them houses to live in and beds to sleep on. But suppose that bye and bye some stranger comes along, and my family say to him, "we will have you to preside over us," and they reject me, when at the same time they say "Brother Heber is a good man," but the other man comes with a smiling face and my family take him and reject me—what have they done? If they reject me they reject their head, and by so doing they destroy their heirship to the head or limb to which they are lawfully connected. Is not that so?

Suppose you acknowledge the man reported to be coming, what do you do? You reject your head, and, if so, where is the body, and what will become of it?

I will compare it to my body. Supposing the head is cast away, the body will die, won't it? Yes, and you will die just as quick as that, if you reject Brother Brigham, your head.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR ON THE "RIGHTS OF MORMONISM."

John Taylor, formerly editor of the New-York *Mormon*, made a Sunday speech in the "Bowery," by request, on the Rights of Mormonism. Mr. Taylor's ability is undoubted, and his speech is remarkable for its entire freedom from the blackguard ribaldry that characterizes the productions of Brigham and Heber. Mr. Taylor goes at his subject with apparent honesty and sincerity, and the comparatively temperate tone of his speech is a refreshing rarity. He indorses Brigham Young's authority, however, to the fullest extent:

The kingdom is put upon the shoulders of President Young and this people to carry it out, and by whom? By the Lord God, by him who holds dominion throughout the universe, by him who created all by the word of his power, by him who said "let there be light, and there was light," by him who spoke and the worlds rolled into existence. By him you received rights that are not of this world, rights that flow from the great Elohheim.

RESISTANCE A DUTY.

When we came here we came as American citizens, and we had just as much right to be here as any other American citizens in the United States.

They have made a religious pretext to rob us of the right of preemption; that is because we have more wives than one.

This is the course they have pursued towards us.

Have they a right to force upon us judges and send officers under a military escort? The very act says they are afraid of something.

Have they a right to send those men to rule over us without us having a voice in the matter? I say they have not, according to the laws which exist among men; they have not according to the principles of justice and truth; they have not according to the principles upon which this government is established; but they want to rule over us contrary to the principles of the government, and, as you have expressed it, you have a right to withstand it.

CAPTAIN VAN VLIET'S VISIT—MORMON ACCOUNT.

The *News*, of Sept. 16, has a long account of the visit of Captain Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army to Brigham Young. Captain Van Vliet's own statement of this interview has already been published. The *News* says:

"At the conclusion of the interview, Governor Young invited Captain Van Vliet and several others to accompany him to his private office, and (after a time spent in a style of conversation ever pleasing to upright and loyal citizens) to a stroll through the adjacent orchard, vineyard and garden, where the Captain expressed himself highly surprised and delighted with the improvements made in so short a time and under so many disadvantages. From the Governor's grounds the party proceeded to the Editor's peach orchard, and regaled themselves on some varieties of peaches then ripe and ripening.

On the 10th, as the Captain had expressed a desire to see the domestic workings of the "peculiar institution," Governor Young showed him the finishing and furnishing of his Bee Hive and Lion Mansions, from garret to cellar, and introduced him to his numerous family of wives and children. Upon returning to the offices, and being asked whether any of the numerous children indicated idiocy or any degree of mental or physical degeneracy, the Captain promptly replied that he could discern nothing of that description, but, on the contrary, so far as he could observe, he had never seen a family more cheerful, happy and contented, nor one any more comfortably sheltered, fed and clothed.

In the afternoon, with Hon. W. H. Hooper and Territorial Surveyor-General J. W. Fox, Captain Van Vliet left on a visit to the military reservation in Rush Valley, returned on the 11th, and participated in a supper at the Globe, and in the course of the evening he voluntarily arose and requested the privilege of making a few remarks, which was at once most cheerfully granted, in which he warmly expressed his gratitude for his former and present acquaintance and association with this people, and said that his prayer should ever be that the Angel of Peace should extend his wings over Utah.

On the 12th he partook of a sumptuous dinner at the residence of President Heber C. Kimball, at which Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells, Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Hon. W. A. Hooper, Bishop L. D. Young, Elders John Taylor, Feramorz Little and Albert Carrington, and numerous ladies, were guests. It so happened that for a short period the gentlemen were required to visit some immigrating companies arriving on the Public Square, and the Captain was accidentally left to do battle with the ladies about polygamy, in which he acknowledged that he most signally came off second best, not being able to find a single lady who wished to rally under Uncle Sam's protection and be escorted to the States. The Captain was entertained on this, as on every occasion while here, with the marked kindness he so much merited from his personal deportment in our midst, and from his previous uniform gentlemanly conduct towards those of our people with whom he had heretofore been acquainted.

On Sunday, the 13th, Captain Van Vliet attended forenoon service in the Bowery, politely accepted an invitation from the President to take a seat upon the stand, and heard a discourse by Elder John Taylor and remarks by President Brigham Young. During his remarks President Young called a vote of those present who were American born and naturalized citizens and those who were not, and notwithstanding the recent influx of new comers who were present, and the larger proportion of foreign artisans who stop in this city, and the large number who have applied for their naturalization papers but have not yet got them, there was only about one-fourth who were not either native born or naturalized, which gives us a more than sixteen times less proportion of foreigners here than in St. Louis. But the foreigner question, in a Government and country like ours, is too contemptible for the notice of any save Stephen A. Douglas and those like him.

Capt. Van Vliet often expressed a regret that the Government had not first sent one or more responsible men as a committee to investigate. He constantly appeared exceedingly anxious that a collision threatened solely upon false "rumors and reports," might be avoided, (as every law-abiding, and peace and union-loving citizen should,) and fondly anticipated that the war clouds, now so causelessly lowering, might be peacefully scattered and give place to the clear, serene and just administration of true rights and privileges to every class of citizens throughout our wide-spread Republic, which, it is well known by all in power, is all that we have ever asked.

MORE OF BRIGHAM'S SENTIMENTS.

On the occasion of the return of Missionary Marsh after an absence of nineteen years, Brigham had occasion to make another speech, in which he was after Mr. Buchanan in this style:

"I will say, in reference to President Buchanan, that for his outrageous wickedness in this movement he shall wear the yoke as long as he lives; he shall be led about by his party with the yoke on his neck, until they have accomplished their ends and he can do no more for them, and his name shall be forgotten; and 'Old Bright,' as Brother Kimball calls him, shall be free. I am persuaded that for their horrible wicked treatment to this people—the only loyal people in the United States, the only people who know the worth of the Constitution—they will be sorely punished.

After doing what they had already done to this people, after sending among us the filth and scum of all creation (as some of the officers were) as officers of the Government, contrary to the genius of our institutions, I want to tell them that though they continue to send poor pusillanimous curses here to be Government officers, we will not submit to it, troops or no troops. I shall tell them this in plainness and simplicity, and they shall find that in my simplicity I will try to sustain so righteous a position. And I believe that the point is yielded, both in Europe and America, and I believe they acknowledge that Brigham is a man of his word, and I have come to the conclusion that we will not again have officers thrust upon us contrary to our consent, the Lord helping us."

A THREAT FROM THE MORMON ORGAN.

The Deseret *News*, of the 9th September, has the following:

"The principles of our Government are good, and they will ever be sustained by the inhabitants of Utah; but an administrative violation of those principles, for the express purpose of forwarding the designs of corrupt-parties and enslaving American citizens, will eventuate in the direst civil war upon record, and the rending of the fairest governmental fabric ever reared by man. In a free government all just powers, whether of taxation, election, representation, or of any other rightful description, are justly based upon the *consent* of the governed. Continually violate that great principle, and where, in all the experience of the past or good sense of the present, is there any promise of stability?

American born and reared, knowing our constitutional rights and privileges, (as the *Herald* admits,) governing ourselves strictly in accordance therewith, and daring to advocate and maintain them, it is not presumable that an intelligent people will ever tamely bow to tyranny in any shape."

THE APPROACH OF THE TROOPS.

From The News, Sept. 23.

Troops for Utah.—From the dawn of our Government until now there never has been so outrageous, unconstitutional, illegal, inhuman and in every way occasionless, unjustifiable and wanton a waste of the people's treasure to compass their oppression and destruction, as is to be found in the sending of troops to Utah. What said our equal-rights Government? when its citizens were successively driven from Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, *solely* for daring to exercise freedom of conscience and worship, "*your cause is just, but we can do nothing for you.*" While State after State, in its sovereignty, was hounding and harrying a numerous class of American citizens, a great and powerful Government not only looked tamely on, but actually hugged itself with joy and abetted those fiendish persecutions, as was proven to all the world by the Government requisition of 500 men from citizens whom they had disfranchised, and who were then in an Indian country with their wives and children in tents and wagons, and using all diligence to leave the borders of "Columbia, (once) free and equal," but now priest, politician, speculator and editor ridden nigh unto destruction.

The Government could do nothing for us, but left no stone unturned to do everything against us, to the utmost stretch that priests, politicians and their clans could bring the popular opinion to bear. And now, after a large class of citizens have been ruthlessly thrust from State after State and forced to seek an asylum from religious persecution amid the rocks and deserts of a then foreign power, and after those citizens have furnished an unjustly required and immensely disproportionate quota of troops for the conquest of the country they now occupy, and after they have turned dreary wastes into the smiling abodes of freemen, the very Government that "could do nothing for them," though their cause was just, has bowed down, like an ass beneath a burden of rottenness, beneath the clamors of sectarian, political and speculating selfishness, and is openly striving to exterminate the Saints of God and banish His Priesthood from the earth.

It is most readily obvious to all that the Administration of our Government is becoming rotten even to loathing, when anonymous liars and a whoring, lying, venomous late Associate Justice can excite the expenditure of millions of public treasure in an unjust, outrageously wicked and illegal movement against a peaceful and known zealously loyal people inhabiting a region they had reclaimed and which no others ever had desired, or would now occupy were it laid waste for their entrance. Dear Uncle Sam, we were reared and taught under the broad folds of the "Star-spangled Banner," and notwithstanding you have deprived us of our Eastern mail, we are perfectly aware of the designs of those who are eating your very vitals, and forewarn you that Utah alone cannot avert your speedy dissolution, unless you shake yourself of the vampires now preying upon you, cease your ungodly crusade against an innocent people, and return to the old landmarks of meting even-handed justice to all.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN HAVING $2,000 which he would venture in a speculation which bids fair to double the capital invested during the coming Holidays, may hear of a good thing by applying immediately at No. 109 6th-av., 2d floor, before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 7 P. M.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION HOUSES.—A gentleman of fifteen years experience and acquaintance with nearly every buyer in the City, wants a situation as salesman. To a house in want of a working man this will be a good opportunity. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office.

THE PRESS.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN going to England would be glad to enter into arrangements with some newspaper in New-York or elsewhere as correspondent, on moderate terms. Address H. R. M., Box No. 1060 Post-Office.

CLOTHING.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, $20,000 worth of cheap ready-made clothing, for which will be paid improved real estate of the best kind. Address ALBERTUS, Times office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12¼ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived here yesterday, after a very long passage from Liverpool, having left that port on the 28th ult. A continued improvement is manifested in the London money market, and Consols have advanced since the date of previous advices. The pressure for money was abating, and the Bank of England returns for the week exhibit an increase in bullion of over three-quarters of a million Sterling. Nevertheless, there are some further failures to report;—that of the Dunham and Northumberland Bank, especially, will create great distress in the iron districts of the North of England. It is not expected that there will be any more failures in the German houses. A meeting of about twenty important firms was held in London on Wednesday, the 25th ult., when the parties present agreed to assist each other, and, if possible, avert future calamities. Great satisfaction will be manifested in this country at the result of the examination of Messrs. DENNISTOUN'S estate, of which full particulars will be found in the financial extracts we make this morning from London journals.

The *Europa* brings two weeks' later intelligence from India. Lucknow was safe and Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM were both in the Residency, and though the enemy had gathered in great strength in the vicinity, yet, within a few days, the British would be able to count seven thousand bayonets—a force amply sufficient to disperse the mutineers. The Delhi fugitives had been intercepted and routed by General GREATHEAD. A military commission had been organized to try the King of Delhi; and two more of his sons were summarily shot. Reinforcements from England were beginning to arrive. Fifteen troop ships had reached various Indian ports with about 6,000 men on board.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of Nov. 20 and over two millions and a quarter in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. There is scarcely any news from California. The frequency of accidents to ocean steamers occupied public attention, and the *Oregon*, running between San Francisco and Portland, was examined and condemned by the Port Wardens. The banking-house of Messrs. SATHER & CHURCH have settled up their business satisfactorily, paying dollar for dollar. Heavy rains throughout California had thrown great impediments in the way of river mining. At the election held in Oregon on the 9th ult., the State Constitution was adopted, but the Slavery clause was rejected. Free negroes are to be prohibited from emigrating to the State of Oregon.

News from Utah to the 7th October reaches us by way of California. The attitude of the Mormons is peculiarly hostile and threatening. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a series of discourses delivered before large audiences of the Saints in Salt Lake City, had distinctly avowed his determination to destroy provisions and forage, and lay the Territory waste, rather than permit the entrance of the troops. The faint-hearted among the Mormons are warned to leave, under penalty of death if they attempt to thwart the ends of the leaders. BRIGHAM'S programme appears to be indorsed to the fullest extent by HEBER KIMBALL, JOHN TAYLOR and others among the prominent men in Utah. We give elsewhere abundant extracts from our files to show the temper and spirit of the rebels. The accounts of recent atrocities committed by the Mormons, gathered from our California exchanges, present a sorry picture. There is nothing further from the Government Expedition by this arrival.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West*, we receive full particulars of General WALKER'S successful landing at Punta Arenas. He seems to have altogether defied the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, then in the port of Greytown, and when he found some of her officers ashore, he peremptorily ordered them to return to their ship. Our Aspinwall correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, gives a most interesting account of the voyage of the *Fashion* to Punta Arenas, and of the manner in which the fillibusters, with their arms and provisions, were landed. The inhabitants of Greytown were greatly alarmed for the safety of their property, and on the first opportunity many removed their goods to Aspinwall. At that port the *Fashion*, on her arrival, was overhauled by Commodore PAULDING, but her papers were found to be correct.

We have received two weeks' later news from the South Pacific States. The Convention, in session at Lima, had been violently dispersed by the military, on the supposition that they intended to depose President CASTILLA, who was still in the South fighting VIVANCO. It was generally believed that Lima was on the eve of an outbreak. In Bolivia the revolution has been completely successful. Chili alone enjoys tranquillity, and seems to have surmounted the difficulties that at one time threatened her peace. The intelligence from New Granada is without any feature of importance; our Panama correspondent, however, gives a very readable summary of miscellaneous news.

In accordance with the Proclamation of Acting-Governor STANTON, the special session of the new Legislature of Kansas was organized on the 8th inst. C. W. BABCOCK was elected President of the Council, and G. W. DIETZLER, Speaker of the House. A message was received from the Acting-Governor, setting forth the motives which induced the calling together of the Legislatures and recommending the passage of an act providing for holding an election, under different officers, on the same day and at the same places as provided for in the Proclamation of the President of the Constitutional Convention, and authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. Great excitement prevails in the Territory, and it is thought that the election called for the 21st will not be permitted to take place. No outbreak, however, had yet been attempted.

There was no allusion to Kansas affairs in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the death of Senator BUTLER was announced, and the customary eulogies and resolutions of respect followed. In the House the Standing Committees were announced. A bill was introduced by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, appropriating 6,300,000 acres of land to be distributed among the States and Territories, for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. The new hall will be occupied to-morrow.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, decided in favor of the removal of steamboat landings to stations further up town. They also invited the Mayor to meet with them on Dec. 21, for the purpose of selecting clerks for the Civil and Police Courts, in all cases in which terms will expire during the present month. The last Legislature extended the terms of the Civil Courts six years, and gave the appointment of Police Clerks to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The reports in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to increase the salaries of the Street Commissioner and City Inspector to $5,000 a year, were accepted.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, a very serious charge was brought against the City Inspector, also implicating several members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in having received bribes for the disposal of stands at Washington Market. A long discussion arose as to whether the matter ought to be referred to the Committee on Markets or to a Special Committee. Ultimately the latter course was adopted. The Report of the Committee on Assessments in reference to the paving of Canal-street, elicited an animated discussion, the matter ultimately being laid on the table. The Board decided to meet hereafter Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The County Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. They declare that for Mayor DANIEL F. TIEMANN received 43,208 votes, and FERNANDO WOOD 40,888; scattering, 103; TIEMANN'S majority, 2,320. ANTHONY DUGRO'S vote for Almshouse Governor was 42,497.

The Board of Health Commissioners met yesterday for the purpose of considering what action the prevalence of small-pox in the City rendered necessary. But as the reports were of a large decrease of the disease, the Board adjourned *sine die*, without doing any business.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, President STEERS in the Chair. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, without transacting any business.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday, and heard several persons for and against the iron pavements for streets. They adjourned without concluding the subject.

The Collins steamers for the next four months, viz.: January, February, March and April, make but one trip per month, the next departure from New-York being the 16th of January. Dec. 5 completed their twenty trips for the year. The Cunard steamer *America* leaves Boston on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) and the Canadian steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday next.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite heavily for Breadstuffs, depressed by the large receipts, which included 46,250 bbls. Flour, and 64,500 bushels Wheat, since noon of Saturday. The demand was limited, and the favorable news by the *Europa* had the effect only of preventing any serious decline in prices of Flour and Wheat. The steamer's private advices were not delivered early enough to influence operations. Old mixed Western Corn fell to 70c., buyers having given the preference to new Corn, which was moderately dealt in at 62c.@68c. for Yellow and White, ℔ bushel. Prime Oats were less abundant, and a shade dearer. Provisions were sparingly sought after, generally at easier prices. A fair business was reported in Coffee and Sugars, at former rates. Molasses is dull and drooping. No important alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

A motion was yesterday made before Judge ROOSEVELT for a writ of error in the Cangemi case, to take the matter before the Court of Appeals, the writ to act as a stay of proceedings in the interim. No decision was rendered.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY read, last night, at Mozart Hall, an original and unpublished poem in blank verse, entitled "The Picture on the Wall." It was in six cantos, and occupied two hours in the reading. At the conclusion, Colonel PROSPER M. WETMORE moved, and Captain E. MORGAN, seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. MACKAY, for the entertainment of the evening, which was carried unanimously and with loud applause.

JAMES SHEPHERD, who has been four days on trial in the Court of General Sessions for arson in the first degree, was convicted yesterday. The crime is a capital one, and he will probably be sentenced to death. The proofs against him were very strong, and the Jury were engaged but a short time in considering their verdict.

The Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of MICHAEL DUNLEY, who was fatally stabbed on the 3d inst., at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, in which they found JOHN HOPKA guilty of the blow that killed DUNLEY.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The resignation of Alderman FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, was officially announced, when resolutions were adopted, acknowledging his ability and zeal in behalf of the interests of the city for a long term of years. A petition signed by JAMES A. VAN BRUNT and JOHN L. SPADER, asking the passage of an ordinance to regulate the sale of bread, was presented, and referred to a Special Committee of five, to report at the next meeting. J. POSTHORN, a fireman, was suspended for nine months for loaning his badge. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice CLARRY was filled by the appointment of ROBERT W. ALLEN, Democrat. The sub-contractors of WELLS & Co., on the Water Works, sent in a petition asking that the $100,000 advance asked for by WELLS & Co. out of the reserved fund, may be made. Alderman ROWE, of the Health Committee, made a minority report, signed by Aldermen ROWE and FITHIAN, relative to HEUSTED'S cow stables in Skillman-street, near Park-avenue. Laid on the stable for two weeks, and ordered to be printed.

Kansas Affairs—Prospects of War.

The telegraph announces the opening of the new campaign in Kansas. We published yesterday two official proclamations, issued by JOHN CALHOUN, President of the Lecompton Convention, in regard to the election of the 21st. The first of these documents informs the people of the Territory that they will, upon that day, have an opportunity to vote—not upon the Constitution, nor even for or against the *existence* of Slavery—but "for or against *the future introduction* of Slavery into the State of Kansas." This language is peculiar and studied,—and is evidently intended to define the precise character and effect of the vote to be given on that day. Mr. CALHOUN also appoints three Commissioners for each county, whose duty it is "to appoint three judges of election in each existing election district, *or such other districts as may, by said Commissioners, be established*;" and in the second proclamation gives similar directions in regard to the election for Members of the State Legislature, which is fixed for the first Monday in January.

We now learn by telegraph from St. Louis, that the recently-elected Free-State Legislature assembled, under the call of Secretary STANTON, on the 7th instant, and was organized by the election of C. W. BABCOCK to be President of the Council, and G. W. DEITZLER to be Speaker of the House. Mr. STANTON sent in a message, the scope and purport of which are not very fully stated in our telegram from St. Louis. It is said, however, that he recommends the passage of an act appointing entirely new officers to preside over the election of the 21st, and also providing an opportunity for the people to vote *against* the Constitution if they desire to do so. Some difficulty would doubtless arise from the conflicting authority of the two sets of election officers, but the returns of each could be sent to Congress, and would serve an important purpose, in showing that body the real state of public feeling in Kansas in regard to the action of the Lecompton Convention.

There is danger, however, that much more violent measures will be taken to prevent the success of the Lecompton movement. Gen. LANE seems to be again in the ascendant, and from the tone of his harangues and the demonstrations he has already made, there can be little doubt of a violent outbreak under his direction against the authors of the Lecompton scheme, which may drive them from the Territory, and will certainly prevent the election fixed for the 21st. Gov. WALKER has said from the beginning that the People of Kansas would not tolerate the imposition upon them of this Lecompton Constitution,—that they would resist it by violence and fight the federal troops if they should be sent to dragoon them into submission. The course of events in the Territory now, confirms the truth of these predictions. The news of STANTON'S removal for having called the Legislature together will tend still further to exasperate the public mind; and by the day of election we should not be at all surprised to hear that the Territory is involved in all the horrors of civil war.

We see but one way out of this difficulty, and that is by the prompt passage of an *Enabling Act*. All the Democrats in Congress, two years ago, voted for the bill introduced by Mr. TOOMBS, which passed the Senate, but was defeated in the House, where the Republicans opposed it because it did not provide for submitting the Constitution to the popular vote. It is understood that Mr. DOUGLAS intends to introduce this bill now, adding a clause providing for such a submission. We do not see upon what grounds any considerable portion of the members of either political party can vote against it. The extremists of the South may oppose it, because they hope, through the Lecompton movement, to cheat the people of Kansas into the toleration of Slavery. But the entire Democracy from the North and West will unquestionably support it, and the President, in his Message, expresses himself decidedly in favor of the principles which it involves.

If the Kansas question is to have a peaceful solution, it must come from some such measure as this. We are confident that but a few days will elapse before the whole country will see that nothing else can save the Territory from bloody strife, and the country from renewed agitation, upon this mischievous and distracting topic.

The Indian Question.

In the dreamy and passionate days of his youth the first BONAPARTE used to spurn the chances of European ambition as too limited and trivial to arouse the energies of an imperial nature. It was in the East, and in the East alone, that he saw such visions as had stirred the souls of an Alexander and a Cæsar. And to the latest hour of his life these vague splendors of Oriental war never ceased to haunt his imagination. Russia to him was but the mighty gateway of Asia and of India. The history of England in Hindostan in a manner echoes the fiery words with which the young graduate of Brienne used to electrify his friend BOURRIENNE. The tale of the victories of CLIVE and LAKE, and WELLESLEY and NAPIER, of the conquests of HASTINGS and CORNWALLIS and DALHOUSIE, wears all the pomp and circumstance of legendary battles and romantic monarchies. All the elements of wonder and of interest enter into that confused and glittering record, more prolific of dramatic contrasts, and more inexhaustible in picturesque incidents, than all the imaginations of Arabia, or all the fancies of France.

But in all the annals of the Anglo-Indian dominion no passages can be found more extraordinary than the fast culminating chapter of the great Mohammedan Mutiny. In an hour of profound peace and security, a whole army rose upon its officers and upon the race to which for more than half a century it had rendered loyal service. This tremendous revolt, accompanied with every possible excess of military violence and heathen ferocity, shook to its foundations an authority which the whole world had gradually come to recognize as an established fact in history, and endangered the prestige not of England alone but of all Christendom in the East. It was favored in its first development by the portentous imbecility which seems to be the fatal penalty of English organization wherever England fairly plants her power. It was to be met by an ambiguously constituted Government, and by an army not only inferior in numbers to its antagonists, but scattered over a vast extent of territory. And now within six months this rebellion has been virtually crushed, its cohesive force dissipated, its nominal head captured, and the astonished populations of Hindostan called upon once more to do homage to the apparently invincible supremacy of the European blood. The decisive events clearly foreshadowed in the first reports which reached us of the fall of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow take this sharp outline in the intelligence received by the *Europa*. The present of India has doubtless been by this time settled at Lucknow; while the future of India is now settling in London.

The war with the Sepoys has centered about the capital of Oude. The fugitives from Delhi had been diverted from their attempt to reach Rajpootane, and driven in the direction of Lucknow by Colonel GREATHED, whose achievements in the pursuit have suddenly made for him a name not less splendid than those of HAVELOCK, NEILL, OUTRAM and NICHOLSON. He was detached by General WILSON with a column of 3,000 men, and on the 14th of October was within a fortnight's march of Lucknow, having in the course of his rapid advance four times encountered and as often defeated various strong bodies of the insurgents, made great prize of arms and booty, and cleared the neighborhood of the important city of Agra. On the 10th of October the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent were also reported marching towards Cawnpore and Lucknow. NENA SAHIB was supposed to be moving in the same direction, and from every quarter the dispersed fragments of the revolted Bengal army were converging to this one point. The rebel army was busily engaged in strengthening its position before the beleaguered city, so busily, indeed, that a convoy of provisions from Cawnpore, guarded by only 250 men, had passed unobserved through the Sepoy lines, and reached the British head-quarters. On the 24th of October the English fighting force at Lucknow had been raised to about 4,000 men, of whom 2,000 were strongly posted under General OUTRAM at a place called Alumbar, to which all the non-combatants had been safely removed, while the rest, under General HAVELOCK, held the now famous Residency. From Alumbar to Cawnpore the road was open, and reinforcements were being rapidly thrown forward up the river from Calcutta. Lord CANNING and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL would seem to be working in perfect concert, and efficiently, for the Indian Government had dispatched steam transports to Ceylon to take off the troops arriving there from England in sailing ships. Steamers from England direct had already begun to reach Calcutta itself, and a camp of 2,000 men had been ordered to be formed at Ranegunge. The successes and the steady front of the English were already telling on the passive populations. "Loyalty was the order of the day" throughout the provinces of the North-west, and was exhibiting itself in the decisive shape of the "payment of revenue." From Central, Southern and Western India the tidings are in general pacific. There is a rumor of the murder of SCINDIAH, which comes, however, in a questionable shape, and disturbances were continued on the northern frontiers of the Bombay Presidency, but the whole aspect of affairs warrants our statement that the present fate of India is deciding, if not already decided, at Lucknow.

Meanwhile Parliament is settling the future of India at London. It was officially announced that the Ministry would move for the erection of the Queen's East India dominions into a royal Government. This important measure will be discussed, of course, with great earnestness and at immense length, but we can hardly suppose that the terrible lessons of the last six months have been thrown away on England, and that the vast interests of civilization, commerce and Christianity in the East will again be abandoned to a Board of Control which has never controlled, and a Court of Directors which has never directed the affairs of India in a spirit equal to their momentous significance.

The News from Utah.

The California steamer of yesterday brings us very late news from Utah. The attitude of the Mormons is one of unmistakable hostility to the Government. A necessity for determined and concerted action appears to that deluded people to have arrived, and the counsels of their leaders are calculated to spur them on to acts of violence and bloodshed in defence of their homes against a fancied inroad of the forces of a Government which is resolved upon their utter destruction. An organized plan of resistance to Federal rule is arranged under the guidance of BRIGHAM YOUNG and the men who stand ready to back him in his wild schemes, and the artful appeals to the fanaticism of the Mormons which are publicly uttered are so shrewdly and powerfully drawn that it is no wonder a people even more sensible than the elect may be moved by them. Interest, passion, religious faith and political zeal are addressed in turn, and the "cause of Zion" is made the plea for the commission of acts the most treasonable, and the perpetration of outrages of which only Sepoys and savages could be supposed to be guilty.

The Prophet BRIGHAM has a marvelous hold upon the people who have learned how dangerous it is to disobey him. Every Mormon in Utah, however he may rebel at the authority of this man, is compelled to bend to his will, or fare worse. The man rules a community of thousands, who move at his order. It is not, therefore, surprising that all the Mormon sect indorse his sentiments. BRIGHAM does not deliver a speech in the Bowery without receiving the acclamations of the multitude for the veriest blackguardism he pleases to put forth; and in the present strait, the timid and faint-hearted are pleasantly reminded that they will be "wiped out" if they dare to raise a voice in opposition to this man's mandates.

BRIGHAM'S right-hand man is HEBER C. KIMBALL, who appears to be a gentleman of precisely similar stamp, and the two have laid their plans and adopted their programme. This programme is sufficiently terse. BRIGHAM declares that he has taken a solemn oath, not only that the army now on its way to Utah shall never enter Salt Lake City, but that he will destroy "all that can be burned," and lay the Territory waste. This is an emphatic declaration, and BRIGHAM is quite unscrupulous enough to carry it into effect. Even if we make allowance for his customary bombast, the fact that the deeds of his followers bear out the promise of his threatenings demonstrates the extreme difficulty which is to attend this knotty problem of Mormonism.

Meanwhile, the intelligence which reaches us from the expedition is indicative of tribulation. The troops are in the midst of snows three feet deep, with insufficient stores, and struggling with numerous disadvantages, the existence of which is owing in part to a want of foresight and common prudence, but more to the loss of a large part of the trains through the workings of Mormon villainy. The small command which is left to work its way through the Winter has but a sorry prospect, while the hope of reinforcing its feeble numbers is nearly hopeless at this advanced season. The duty which clearly devolves upon the Federal Government in this condition of affairs is the preparation of a force of sufficient strength, to take the field very early in the Spring and make a descent upon the Territory with decision and promptness. The Mormons will hardly venture a conflict with a superior and well-equipped force. The most they will attempt will probably be a guerrilla warfare like that they have already commenced. Their determination to resist admits of no question.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY OUR BANKS.—Yesterday ought to have been a most important day in New-York, and some unusual demonstrations might have naturally been anticipated, from the fact of its being the day on which all our Banks had resolved to resume specie payments on all their liabilities. The Banks did resume, yet there was not the slightest perceptible change in the current of affairs in Wall-street. It happened, rather oddly, that the first marked effect of the resumption was a rise in the Stock market, precisely the same phenomenon having occurred when the Banks suspended. The Bank statement this morning exhibits a very remarkable result of the recent management of our moneyed institutions, as well as an indication of the general prosperity of the country. Nothwithstanding that $3,000,000 were sent abroad last week, the Banks show a falling off of only $10,000; and the $2,000,000 from California this week, will probably swell the Bank statement to $28,000,000 next week. The resumption, therefore, will cause no disturbances in financial affairs, and the only outward effect will be to cause the return to specie payments in other places. Thus we see how easily and quietly, with how little harm to themselves or the public, the Banks have managed to pass through these two months of suspension when left alone to the management of their own affairs. But what would have been the result if their forced suspension had compelled them to go into liquidation, and to be wound up under the management of a receiver, as certain persons were clamorous for having them do? The commercial consequences of such a calamity could hardly be estimated. Fortunately the Banks were left to themselves, and though they were, doubtless, in a great degree the cause of their own difficulties, yet the result has shown the wisdom of permitting them to extricate themselves from the trouble in which their own imprudence had involved them. With the resumption of specie payments will come also the resumption of confidence, and we may anticipate a gradual improvement in mercantile affairs from now until the recommencement of business in the Spring.

DRAWING IT VERY FINE.—The Charleston *Mercury* on the whole is content with the President's Message, though it does not agree with him in thinking it at all necessary to submit the Slavery question to the popular vote in Kansas. The Nebraska bill, to be sure, expressly provided that the people should have the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in "their own way,"—but then, says the *Mercury*:

> "What is there in these words which demands that *any particular way* of taking the sense of the people shall be pursued? They are to form and regulate their domestic institutions in *their own way*. The people of Kansas thought proper to call a Convention to make their Constitution, unrestricted as to *any way*. The Convention was the people. If they were restricted to the way intended by the President, then they were not perfectly free in the matter."

This is very sharp. "The Convention was the people;" therefore, whatever the Convention might do to stifle the voice of the people, was the people's own act; and, if they were not at liberty to stifle themselves, then they were "not perfectly free in the matter!" This is quite equal to the logic of the Washington *Union*, by which that sagacious Executive organ attempted to show that to require the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote would be a piece of high-handed "intervention" in the affairs of Kansas.

The *Mercury* differs from the President upon another point:

> "We differ, too, with the President as to what is submitted to the vote of the people. We do not think that the question of Slavery or no Slavery is submitted to the vote of the people. Whether the clause in the Constitution is voted out or voted in, *Slavery exists, and has a guarantee in the Constitution that it shall not be interfered with*: whilst, if the Slavery Party in Kansas can keep or get the majority of the Legislature, *they may open wide the door for the immigration of slaves*."

We suspect this view of the case is shared by a great many Southern Pro-Slavery journals, which are more discreet or less frank than the *Mercury*; and that this accounts for the very extraordinary anxiety of that class of persons to secure the success of the Lecompton movement. This thimble-rigging style of doing business seems to have great attractions for the Chivalry.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The English journals are commenting with great fervor upon the demonstrations of the Unemployed in New-York. The Park meetings and the Tompkins-square speeches afford the basis for a great variety of salutary warnings about the weakness of democratic States and the fearful dangers of Socialism and Communism.

Our friends across the water have probably learned by this time that these demonstrations, like all others of the kind in this country, were closely connected with the Election, and that as soon as that was over they subsided. They were all the legitimate offspring of Mayor WOOD'S ridiculous Message, and formed part of the machinery by which he hoped to prolong his term of office. The leaders of the processions, the speech-makers, and the Chairmen of the deputations, were political managers in his employ, and the whole thing aimed exclusively at political effect.

The result shows that this kind of demagoguism is not always successful in this country,—and that in no State on Earth are demonstrations of men out of work so innocent as here,—where it is impossible to convince even the most ignorant that the Government is responsible for their distress.

Ugly Records.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which maintain the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton usurpation with great vigor and ability, digs up from the records of the Senate the following copy of a Protest against the admission of California, which several gentlemen whose names are appended to it insisted upon entering. Their grounds for opposition to the admission of California were:

First—That it gave the sanction of law, and thus imparted validity to an *unauthorized action by a portion of the inhabitants of California*.

Second—Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation they may claim.

Third—Without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, AND WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUE SENSE OF A PEOPLE.

Fourth—*As "not having sufficient evidence of its (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed.*

The protest was signed by
Senators J. M. MASON,
R. M. T. HUNTER, } Virginia.
A. P. BUTLER,
R. W. BARNWELL, } South Carolina.
H. L. TURNEY, Tennessee.
PIERRE SOULE, Louisiana.
JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mississippi.
D. R. ATCHISON, Missouri.
JACKSON MORTON,
D. L. YULEE, } Florida.

The *Press* very justly shows that the objections to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution are of precisely the same kind, and are equally conclusive. It says:

> "Kansas is now about to present herself and claim to be admitted into the Union as a State, under a Constitution made by a Convention not authorized by Congress, and elected by only a small portion of the people of Kansas—without any legal census having been taken—without any *legal safeguards thrown around the ballot-box*—and not only without evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it is designed, but *with evidence that the majority of the people* are decidedly opposed to it.
>
> What will Congress do *now*?"

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S Opera of "I Puritani" will be given to-night, for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. The principal artists of the Academy are in the cast.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commenced an engagement at this house last night, and attracted an audience which tailed off on the side-walk. BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance" was selected for the occasion, Mr. MATHEWS playing *Dazzle* for the first time in this City. It was a fine performance, preferable to the best we have had in this City.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment reopened last night with an equestrian company. The attraction crowded the house to its greatest capacity. A good circus on Broadway has long been wanted, and this theatre having been built with an eye to such an emergency, is peculiarly the scene for the purpose. The stage has been fitted up with a ring and an agreeable architectural back ground. There seems to be plenty of room, and no doubt we shall enjoy some fine equestrian performances, and Hippodramatic show pieces. At present things are not quite in their proper shape. Evidences of hasty preparation are frequent, and the entire strength of the company is not, we imagine, thrown into the programme. The most attractive features of last evening's performance were the Wild Beast exercises of Mr. LANGWORTHY, the equestrian feats of Messrs. PERRY and STONE, and the truly wonderful summersaulting of the NICOLO family. In other respects the company does not approach the standard of excellence which we have a right to expect at this Metropolitan house.

☞ It is estimated that, of 6,000 persons tried before the Court of Special Sessions during last year, not more than 94 were sober when arrested.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 13 Wall-st., and 461 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Nomination of Senate Printer—Mr. Sedgewick's Name Sent to the Senate—Senator Douglas' Enabling Act—The House Committees, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. The Administration men are much alarmed. Their candidate, HARRIS, of the *Union*, would have been beaten by two votes to-day. It is understood that a high official under President BUCHANAN is a prospective partner of HARRIS—hence the President's interest for the latter.

Mr. SEDGWICK'S name, to succeed JOHN MCKEON, was sent to the Senate to-day.

RICE, of Pennsylvania, gets the great contract for printing the Post-Office blanks.

Governor WALKER is much pressed to resign, but he is not likely to yield.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate Democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of Printer until Wednesday. The subject increases in interest.

The bill prepared by Mr. DOUGLAS to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore introduced by Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, publicly asserts that the visit of the Indiana Delegation to the President was one of courtesy merely, and had no connection with Kansas affairs.

A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. SHIELDS and STEELE have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota.

Governor Walker in Washington—His Views of the Kansas Matter.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1857.

The writer obtained audience with Governor WALKER yesterday, and found him in good spirits and remarkably plucky. I said to him that the rumor that he had gone to Kansas had found general credence here, and many expressed the hope that the report was true. He replied that he should not return to Kansas until he could be allowed to carry out his original instructions. I said, Mr. SLIDELL, Sir, (not Mr. MASON, as reported in the New-York *Tribune*,) announced in Executive Session of the Senate, that you cannot go back as Governor of Kansas. This stirred the little Governor, and made him flash his little eyes and knit his little brow, and raising himself on his little toes, he exclaimed, with *characteristically* big emphasis, "*What business is it to him?* I don't receive my instructions from him! I shall steadily adhere to the great fundamental principles of the right of the people to govern themselves, and I shall not allow the threats of *any man* to deter me in so doing. The Democratic Party was not made for the aggrandizement of men, but for the protection and perpetuation of great principles, and I have yet to learn, Sir, that any man has patented those principles for his own exclusive use."

Governor WALKER informed me that he was preparing an address to the American people, in which he hoped to be able to show that the course he had pursued in Kansas was not only in harmony with the great principles recognized by all wise and good men as the true basis of Republican Government, but had also been in strict *accordance with the instructions he received from the President of the United States* when he accepted the commission as Governor of that Territory. He expressed the opinion already submitted in this correspondence, that the Legislature of Kansas now in session, would refer the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of all the qualified votes of Kansas, without delay, and report the result to Congress. He expressed the hope that they would not send the Topeka Free State Constitution to the people at the same time for ratification, on account of the old prejudice existing in Congress against it among the Democrats, which would tend to complicate matters. He desires to see the immediate question now before Congress met and disposed of, and then, under an enabling act, if the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution it is their right to have it. Governor WALKER was not strenuous, however, on these points.

I learn, authentically, that it is the intention of Senator DOUGLAS to submit to the Senate, to-morrow, the Tombs bill as an enabling act for Kansas.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS boasts that he intends to "wool DOUGLAS" in a speech in the Senate.

Governor WALKER, who was said to have gone to Kansas, is here in body and in spirit, and the latter is as active as ever in opposition to the President on the Kansas question. He has no present intention of leaving Washington, but will do so if he thinks he can do any good by returning to Kansas. Those who flatter themselves that the storm he has raised will not be much of a shower after all, will find themselves submerged before they are aware of it. Whatever may be the result in Congress, and that cannot be predicted at present, the news from different parts of the country shows that the people are aroused upon the question, and however members may dislike to provoke Executive displeasure, they would prefer to encounter the frown of the President rather than return to an angry constituency with their opposing votes. The whole power of Executive patronage is brought to bear upon the members. The nominations are withheld, and the President says that no man shall receive an appointment whose delegate or member shall vote against him.

It is said that there is to be a course of premeditated personal attack upon Judge DOUGLAS, with the expectations of intimidating him. The assault is to commence with a Missouri Senator.

The Proposed Act of Senator Douglas—Its Probable Reception.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12.

Senator DOUGLAS and others think that the Lecompton Convention, if it should even come here, which is very doubtful, cannot possibly receive the sanction of Congress, even after a protracted and irritating discussion. Can any other measure of peace be indicated? There is one which Mr. DOUGLAS will propose for the consideration of the Senate on Monday, to wit, the act which was framed by TOOMBS, of Georgia, and is known by his name, and which was passed by the Senate, and rejected by the House, prior to the Presidential election. This act was intended to enable the inhabitants of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, and it did not provide for the submission of the Constitution to the ratification of the popular vote.

This omission Mr. DOUGLAS will supply in the bill which he proposes, copying the provision of the Minnesota enabling act.

In favor of this project, it may be urged *that it requires no one to take back any thing*. The Toombs act received the vote of every Senator who had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and, therefore, it won't be objectionable to them. The Minnesota provision for submitting the Constitution to the people, is in conformity with the President's special recommendation in his Message. He thinks it important that, hereafter, in all enabling acts, this provision should be specified.

It is difficult to see what objection can be made to this proposition, especially when it shall become apparent that the Lecompton Constitution cannot be accepted. It would give peace to Kansas and to the country in ten days. I have little hope that the Black Republicans will go for this project, or for any other that will settle the difficulty, and deprive them of their mischievous "issue."

At the late session, a member remarked to one of the Senatorial leaders of the Republican Party that the Kansas issue was taken from them. "No," was the reply, "it is good for ten years yet."

The question must be settled, and that speedily, and within the limits of the Democratic majority. I entertain apprehensions that I will hardly venture now to express, that from the imprudence of the Free-State leaders in Kansas, and the feeling existing among members from the South, *a new danger of more serious import than any that ever yet arose, now threatens the country.*

Governor WALKER arrived here last evening, and has consulted with some of his friends. The report that he is here on his way to the Territory needs confirmation. If he returns to Kansas, it will not be as Governor of the Territory, as his views are inconsistent with those of the Administration.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees next Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON said that he had been desired by Mr. SUMNER to state that owing to the state of his health he desired to be excused from serving upon any of the Standing Committees.

Mr. EVANS announced the death of Senator BUTLER, and eulogized the eminent talents and ability of the deceased.

Messrs. MASON, PUGH, CLAY and CAMERON briefly paid tribute to the memory of the deceased. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14.

On assembling, the Committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Harris, of Illinois; Boyce, of

South Carolina ; Washburn, of Maine ; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Clark, of Connecticut; Phillips, of Pennsylvania ; Gilmer, of North Carolina ; Lamar, of Mississippi, and Wilson, of Indiana.

On Commerce—Messrs. Cochrane, of New-York ; Millson, of Virginia ; Washburn, of Illinois; Miles, of South Carolina ; Wade, of Ohio ; Stallworth, of Alabama ; Eustis, of Louisiana ; Landy, of Pennsylvania, and Comins, of Massachusetts.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Jones, of Pa.; Phelps, of Mo.; Banks, of Mass.; Letcher, of Va.; Campbell, of Ohio ; Davis, of Md.; Kelly, of New-York ; Howard, of Mich., and Dowdell, of Ala.

On Territories—Messrs. Stephens, of Ga.; Smith, of Va.; Grow, of Pa.; Branch, of N. C.; Granger, of New-York ; Hughes, of Ind.; Zollicoffer, of Tenn.; Knapp, of Mass., and Clark, of Mo.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Houston, of Alabama, Tappan, of New-Hampshire ; Craige, of North Carolina ; Billinghurst, of Wisconsin ; Taylor, of Louisiana ; Ready, of Tennessee ; Chapman, of Pennsylvania and Clark, of New-York.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina ; Hopkins, of Virginia ; Burlingame, of Massachusetts ; Clay, of Kentucky ; Ritchie, of Pennsylvania ; Barksdale, of Mississippi ; Sickles, of New-York ; Boyce, of South Carolina and Grosbeck, of Ohio.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Marshal, of Illinois ; Garnett, of Virginia ; Giddings, of Ohio ; Davidson, of Louisiana ; Kunkel, of Pennsylvania ; Moore, of Alabama ; Goodwin, of New-York ; Arnold, of Connecticut ; Maynard, of Tennessee.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Cobb, of Alabama ; McQueen, of South Carolina ; Bennett, of New-York ; Davis, of Indiana ; Walbridge, of Michigan ; Ruffin, of North Carolina ; Hill, of Georgia ; Montgomery, of Pennsylvania ; and McKibbin, of California.

On the Post-Office—Messrs. English, of Indiana ; Powell, of Virginia ; Wood, of Maine ; Scott, of California ; Horton, of Ohio Davis, of Iowa ; Craig, of Missouri ; Davis, of Mississippi ; Atkins, of Tennessee.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goode, of Virginia ; Bonre, of Maryland ; Dodd, of New-York ; Burnett, of Kentucky ; Morris, of Pennsylvania ; Wright, of Georgia ; Dean, of Connecticut ; Scales, of North Carolina ; Ward, of New York.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Cox, of Ohio ; Taylor, of New-York ; Clawson, of New-Jersey ; Cragin, of New-Hampshire ; Jackson, of Georgia ; Lovejoy, of Illinois ; Curry, of Alabama ; Dawes, of Massachusetts ; Kunkel, of Maryland.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Elliott, of Kentucky ; Edmundson, of Virginia ; Covode, of Pennsylvania ; Wortendyke, of New-Jersey ; Parker, of New-York ; Cockerill, of Ohio ; Kellogg, of Illinois ; Gregg, of Indiana ; Walton, of Vermont.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Sandgate, of Louisiana ; McKibbin, of California ; Harlan, of Ohio ; Hawkins, of Florida ; Washburne, of Wisconsin ; Blair, of Missouri ; Fenton, of New-York ; Gilman, of Maine ; Avery, of Tennessee.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Bish, of Connecticut ; Watkins, of Tennessee ; Bliss, of Ohio ; Clemens, of Virginia ; Durfee, of Rhode Island ; Ahl, of Pennsylvania ; Ricaud, of Maryland ; Shaw, of North Carolina ; Foster, of Maine.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Whitely, of Delaware ; Hall, of Ohio ; Kelsey, of New-York ; Bryan, of Texas ; Morrill, of Vermont ; Huyler, of New-Jersey ; Mott, of Ohio ; Foley, of Indiana ; Gillis, of Pennsylvania.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Greenwood, of Arkansas ; Scott, of California ; Lester, of Ohio ; Reagan, of Texas ; Woodson, of Missouri ; Shorter, of Alabama ; Burroughs, of New-York ; Colfax, of Indiana ; Russell, of New-York.

On the Military—Messrs. Quitman, of Mississippi ; Faulkner, of Virginia ; Marshall, of Kentucky ; Savage, of Tennessee ; Stanton, of Ohio ; Bonham, of South Carolina ; Curtis, of Iowa ; Pendleton, Ohio ; Buffinton, of Massachusetts.

On the Militia—Messrs. Hatch, of New-York ; Watkins, of Tennessee ; Roberts, of Pennsylvania ; Bowie, of Maryland ; Tompkins, of Ohio ; Warren, of Arkansas ; Shaw, of Illinois ; Jenkins, of Virginia ; Shorter, of Alabama.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bocock, of Virginia ; Florence, of Pennsylvania ; Davis, of Massachusetts ; Winslow, of North Carolina ; Corning, of New-York ; Sherman, of Ohio ; Seward, of Georgia ; Morse, of New-York ; Hawkins, of Florida.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hickman, of Pennsylvania ; Searing, of New-York ; Hall, of Massachusetts ; Wright, of Tennessee ; Parker, of New-York ; Shaw, of North Carolina ; Abbott, of Maine ; Clemens, of Virginia ; Potter, of Wisconsin.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Jewett, of Kentucky ; Florence, of Pennsylvania ; Robbins, of New-Jersey ; Savage, of Tennessee ; Chaffee, of Massachusetts ; Burns, of Ohio ; Anderson, of Missouri ; Morse, of New-York ; Case, of Indiana.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee ; Talbott, of Kentucky ; Damrell, of Massachusetts ; Crawford, of Georgia ; Andrews, of New-York ; Warren, of Arkansas ; Morris, of Illinois ; Thompson, of New-York ; Leidy, of Pennsylvania.

On Patents—Messrs. Stewart, of Maryland ; Maclay, of New-York ; Reilley, of Pennsylvania ; Edie, of Pennsylvanta ; Brayton, of Rhode Island.

On Printing—Messrs. Smith of Tennessee ; Singleton, of Mississippi ; Nichols, of Ohio.

Mr. Warren, from the Special Committee, made a report recommending the House to remove to the new Hall on Wednesday, and that a part of the gallery be fitted for reporters, and that a room be set apart for telegraphic instruments.

The report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by Oregon and Washington Territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill granting the lands of the States and Territories for the promotion of the agricultural and mechanical arts. It appropriates 6,300,000 acres to be distributed according to Federal representation.

The Senate's resolution, announcing the death of Mr. Butler, was then received, and Mr. Boyce delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. Stephens, Harris of Illinois, and Goode followed.

Resolutions of respect were then passed, and the House adjourned.

Important from Kansas.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MESSAGE OF ACTING-GOVERNOR STANTON—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TERRITORY.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Special Session of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 8th inst., by electing C. W. Babcock President of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler Speaker of the House.

Secretary Stanton, in his Message, says :

"In consequence of recent events having produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and a sense of wrongs and injustice, whether well or ill founded, and an apprehension of greater evil arising therefrom, having aroused the people of the Territory to their consideration, and dangerous excitement, I find myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which threaten the public peace."

After reviewing the formation and action of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Stanton recommends the passage of an act directing the election to be held under different officers on the same day and at the same places, as are provided for in the proclamation of the President of the Convention, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms.

The Secretary also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudulent return of votes a felony, with suitable punishment.

Kansas letters to the *Republican* state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the Territory, and the probabilities are that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit the election on the 21st. Gen. Lane, with three hundred or four hundred men were encamped near Lecompton, and threats had been made of driving Gen. Calhoun and the members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak had yet been attempted.

Important from Utah.

MORMON DEPREDATIONS ON THE EMIGRANT TRAINS—GRAIN AND FORAGE DESTROYED, &C.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 5th inst., says that Joseph Magbans, a trader from Green River, arrived there on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. Magbans' accounts confirm previous advices. He reports that nearly all the emigrant trains were suffering from Mormon depredations ; their wagons being burnt and their cattle stolen. Large quantities of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridger, had been burnt by the Mormons to prevent its purchase by the Government. They had also burned all the grass routes beyond Fort Bridger. The snow on the mountains was three feet deep and the country was covered with it as far east as Blue River. Buffalo were very abundant.

The Leavenworth *Ledger* of the 9th says an express has just arrived from Utah. Col. Sumner arrived last night. Capt. Van Vliet passed through in post haste Saturday morning. These rapid movements are supposed to have reference to the Utah army, but may be dispatches to General Denver or General Harney, the commander of the troops in Kansas.

ESCAPE OF DR. HURT, THE INDIAN AGENT.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

Private information, received by the last arrival from the Plains, says that Dr. Hurt, Indian Agent, and only "Gentile" United States officer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last Spring, effected his escape, and reached Col. Johnston's camp on the Sweet Water. Previous to the departure of the other Federal Officers, Dr. Hurt took refuge with a band of Utah Indians, about twenty of whom guided him through the passes of the mountains. He was six weeks reaching the South Pass.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 14.

Our municipal election to-day developed quite a spirited contest for Mayor, the opposing candidates being each nominated by a Citizens' Convention, and ratified by mass meetings in Faneuil Hall. Mr. Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., was the successful candidate, receiving 8,060 votes, against 4,186 cast for Charles B. Hall, the nominee of the first Convention. The Lincoln ticket for Aldermen and Common Council was also elected. In Charlestown James Dana was elected by a large plurality.

Roxbury reëlected Mayor Sleeper by a handsome plurality.

In Lowell Mr. Huntington, the Citizens' candidate, is chosen Mayor by over 500 majority.

In Newburyport Mr. Cushing, the Anti-Temperance candidate, is elected Mayor by 37 majority over Colby, and the Cushing ticket has been successful in both branches of the city government.

Worcester, Mass., Monday, Dec. 14.

The Citizens' ticket was elected to-day. Davis, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, received 1,418 votes and Taft, the Union candiaate, 1,331—majority for Davis 87.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 14.

No. 11—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

Nos. 4 and 9—Ocean Tow-boat Company *vs.* Ship *Ocean Queen*, and Steamboat *Crescent City vs.* The United States Mail Steamship Company. Argument for plaintiffs commenced in the first case.

Death of Colonel Wynkoop.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 14.

Colonel Wynkoop, late United States Marshal, was yesterday killed at Temaqua, while gunning, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a servant. He was an officer of the Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico.

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here from Havana. Her news is unimportant.

Sugar was improved. Molasses 2½ rials.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived at Key West from the Mediterranean, and had sailed for San Juan.

Fire at Dunnville, C. W.

Buffalo, Monday, Dec. 14.

A fire occurred at Dunnville, C. W., on the 11th December, which destroyed a large sash factory, two flouring mills and a saw mill. The total loss of property, including wheat and flour, is estimated at $35,000, and was uninsured.

Conviction of Loefner the Murderer.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 14.

Loefner, who has been on trial here for some days past for the murder of his wife and Mr. N. T. Horton, in July last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Specie Payment in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Presidents of this city this morning, it was voted unanimously to resume specie payment immediately.

The Columbia at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, Dec. 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Westernport at Savannah.

Savannah, Monday, Dec. 14.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here yesterday, in 69 hours from New-York.

Marine Affairs—Ships Ashore.

Newport, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The schooner *West Falmouth*, from New-York for Pecasset, went ashore on Block Island on Saturday, bilged ; probably will be saved.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

Karden Key, Inagua, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

The schooner *A. H. Manchester*, from Matagorda, Texas, belonging to Providence, R. I., put in here for a harbor, it blowing from the eastward at the time. The schooner attempted to follow a brig. beating into the Southeast pass, and ran upon the Georgia Shoals to the northeast of Loggerhead. She was assisted off by wreckers.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

Havana, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The ship *National*, from New-Orleans, for Havre, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on the Colorado Reef, on the night of the 25th. Capt. Boyd and crew and pasengers came to the city in a Spanish war-steamer. The ship is badly on the reef. Schooners and launches are employed in saving the cargo, and if the weather remains as it is now, most of the cargo may be saved, although in a damaged state. It is very doubtful if the ship can be got off.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.*

Loss of the Brig Vernon.—The Cape Cod *Telegraph* announces the loss of the brig *Vernon* from Baltimore bound to Bangor, with a cargo of 1,600 bbls. of flour. She went ashore on Friday last, upon the south side of Cutty Hook island, entrance of the Vineyard Sound, and bilged. Five hundred barrels of flour had been saved, and been taken to Holmes' Hole. The brig's rudder is gone, and the cargo is badly damaged. The vessel would probably be got off should fair weather continue.

The Steamship Adriatic.

The *Adriatic* left the Light-ship at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 23d ult., and was passed by the *Europa* at noon on the 1st inst., when about 600 miles from Liverpool. She probably reached Liverpool at about 6 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 3d inst., thus making the run from the Light-ship at Sandy Hook to Liverpool in about nine days and thirteen hours.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 324, 215, 216, 357, 371, 366, 1621, 1410, 351, 235, 359, 372, 373, 374, 375, 2065, 2147.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 56, 143, 7, 40, 51, 55, 71, 90, 91, 116, 126, 134, 187, 148, 149, 157, 180, 184, 197, 205, 210, 224, 246, 250, 259, 310, 311.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 539, 1659½, 1398, 792, 1004, 1230, 1492, 1505, 1843, 1773, 1810, 1910, 1911, 1912. *Part II.*—Nos. 1895, 1886, 1897 to 1909, 1725.

Superior Court.—Nos. 511, 1807, 702, 710, 178, 700, 719, 721, 727, 724, 305, 490, 491, 492, 661, 543, 695, 711, 525, 684, 632, 612, 183, 61, 337, 237, 395, 581, 529, 331, 281, 440, 216, 41, 621, 364, 380, 718, 420, 425, 426, 433, 422, 428, 421, 419, 418, 456, 89, 601, 726, 191, 152, 66, 3.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1855.

Under some circumstances we recommend Holland Gin as a medicine. Charles' London Cordial Gin contains a much larger quantity of juniper, and I think it a preferable article. It is the best article of the kind I have seen. Valentine Mott, M. D.

Beware of poisonous mixtures, sold as London Cordial Gin. Buy only Charles'. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75c. ; pints, 38c. Depôt No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Charles Heard & Co.—Bulletin of the Last Panic Prices at No. 301 Grand-street.—We will offer, during the present week, rich Plaid Silks at 2s. 6d. per yard ; rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 3s. per yard ; rich Bayadere Stripe Silks at 4s. 6d. per yard ; rich Black Brocade Silks at 6s. per yard ; also, 1,000 patterns of rich Dress Silks, from $4 50 to $7 50—actual cost from $8 50 to $12.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains Cease When J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from Geo. Law, Esq., Simeon Draper, Esq., Robert B. Coleman, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

Amusement.—The beautiful Drama by N. B. Clarke of "Orion the Gold Beater" is to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night with the Drama of the "Revolt in India," and the farce of "Comfortable Service." The "Carlo Family" also appear in a "Divertissement" between the first and second pieces ; on Monday next is to be produced the grand and gorgeously brilliant pantomime of "Boreas," which has been prepared at a cost of several thousand dollars.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar for Ten Writing Lessons of One Hour Each.—Double-entry Book-keeping, including mercantile writing and arithmetic, only *ten dollars*. See advertisement in this day's *Herald* and *Tribune*. Goldsmith, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To the Public.—Fredrick's Photographs, Hillotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption.—Remember Dr. Melville's lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cts. ; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle, At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Gen. Duff Green, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. Twelve Powders for $1 ; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin. De Laine, Worsted Damasks. Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes :

Dear Sir : The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A box, black or brown, is the best in use, just half the price of other dyes, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent for the hair, tooth powder, &c., at the inimitable's shaving, hair cutting and dyeing rooms.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, in greater variety than at any other place, and imported directly for the Bazaar from all parts of the world, and will be sold at prices defying all competition.

GENIN'S MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY HAT WILL BE introduced this day. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine this beautiful specimen of the art.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York ; No. 113 Washington-st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Ward—Mirick.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. I. H. Tuttle, at St. Luke's Church, James E. Ward to Miss Ellen F. Mirick, all of this City.

Sutton—Kemp.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, by Geo. W. Putnam, Esq. Mr. Eben Sutton, of Salem, Mass., to Miss J. H. Kemp, of Brooklyn.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

Sharrot—Post.—At Port Richmond, on Saturday, Dec. 12, by Rev. James Brownlee, David Sharrot to Mary Sophia Post, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

Foss.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Mrs. Catherine H., wife of Rev. Archibald C. Foss in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the congregation of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church, 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

Bendix.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, John Edmond, only son of John E. and Mary E. Bendix, aged 2 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 150½ East 27th st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Brown.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, of congestion of the brain, Jared Linsly, son of James and Mary C. Brown in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 86 North-Moore-st., to day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Thompson.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mr. Richard Thompson, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and also the members of the M. P. Church Attorney-st., (of which he was a Trustee.) are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 197 5th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

Calkin.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 14, Elether, wife of Abram F. Calkin, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 369 Washington-st.

Gilbert.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at the residence of her uncle, Clinton Gilbert, Eveline V. Gilbert, daughter of the late Warren Gilbert, of Palisades, Rockland Co., N. Y.

The interment will be made in the family grounds at Piermont.

Freeman.—On board the steamship *Alabama*, while on the passage hence to Savannah, Josephine, wife of Henry O. Freeman, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

Briant.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, Charles B., son of I. P. S. and Sarah M. Briant, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends are invited to the funeral services, at his father's residence, No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be taken to New Jersey, for interment.

Vandeverg.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12, Geo. Vandeverg, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his father in-law, Thomas Valentine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 83 4th-st., Williamsburg. The funeral service will be performed at Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 A. M. and return at 3 P. M.

Murray.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 14, Flora, youngest daughter of Peter and Ellen Murray, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in 3d-st., one door from South 9th, Williamsburg, at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Arrowsmith.—At Willow Springs, California, on Thursday, Nov. 5, Theodore, infant son of Augustus T. and Elizabeth M. Arrowsmith, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Butterfield.—At Morris Flats, Nevada Co., Cal., on Thursday, Nov. 5, of typhoid fever, Robert Wyman Butterfield, formerly of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., aged 28 years.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,

WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 622 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

The most elegant gift book every published in America.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.,
Have just published :
WORLD-NOTED WOMEN ;
Or, TYPES OF PARTICULAR WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES.
BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE,
Author of
"A Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," "Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," "The Iron Cousin,"
ILLUSTRATED WITH
SEVENTEEN STEEL-PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS,
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SAPPHO, the Greek Poetess, called the "Tenth Muse."
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ASPASIA, the Love of Pericles.
CLEOPATRA, the Egyptian Queen, who charmed Marc Antony.
ST. CECILIA, the Patroness of Music.
HELOISE, the wife of Abélard.
LAURA, the Beloved of Petrarch, the Italian Poet.
VALENTINA OF MILAN, a Beautiful and Accomplished Woman, daughter of John II. of France.
JOAN OF ARC, Maid of Orleans.
MARGARET OF ANJOU, Queen of Navarre, pronounced by Brantôme "a perfect beauty."
ISABELLA OF CASTILE, the Celebrated Queen of Spain.
LADY JANE GREY, beheaded at seventeen years of age.
POCAHONTAS, the Heroic Indian Woman, the first Indian Convert to Christianity.
DUCHESS DE LA VALLIERE, a lovely Woman of the Court of Louis XIV.
MARIA THERESA, Queen of Austria and Hungary.
CATHARINE II. OF RUSSIA.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, an Angel of Goodness.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Here is a volume which, for elegance of typography, quality of paper, richness of binding and beauty of illustrations, may challenge comparison with the most sumptuous products of the European Press. As a specimen of excellence in every department of book-making it is an honor to the trade in America, and may be justly looked upon with pride. * * * * The theme, "World-Noted Women," is peculiarly fit for a book designed chiefly as a holiday gift to ladies, but the work has intrinsic merits which will render it of lasting value.

From the Tribune.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke is herself a celebrity of considerable mark in English literature. In this volume she has turned her varied accomplishments to excellent account in a series of graceful sketches of several of her own sex, whose names have become celebrated in history. The life of Pocahontas is contributed by Mrs. Balmanno, of this City ; and that of Joan of Arc is from the pen of our countrywoman, Grace Greenwood.

It is illustrated with seventeen steel engravings of the most finished execution from original designs, forming a series of historical portraits of great beauty.

From the Providence Journal.

The externals of this book are really faultless in beauty. It is of royal size, and its garb of antique brown goatskin, richly emblazoned with gold in arabesque, is a gem of the bookbinder's art. This is not a small thing in a book for the boudoir.

An exquisite steel portrait accompanies each of the sketches and contributes to make up a picture gallery where the eye and the soul may be feasted together with the rarest beauty of nature and art in happy combination.

From the Boston Journal.

The volume, as a whole, is one of the most magnificent specimens of the printers', binders' and engravers' arts we have ever seen. As a gift-book it is a most royal one ; we hope its sale will be such as to convince the enterprising publishers that the public appreciate the taste and liberality that has been bestowed in the production of such a magnificent volume.

From the Evening Gazette.

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From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

We are convinced that this will be the book of the holiday season, and will have a great run from those who compose the literary and reading public. Certainly it is deserving of it, as those will admit who glance through its contents, which are far superior to those which are usually incorporated in Annuals of this description.

From the New-York Evangelist.

* * * * It is fit that this splendid volume should close with one living character—a worthy type of all that is good, of all that is lovely and heroic in woman—Florence Nightingale, the guardian angel of the English camp in the terrible days of war, who moved among the hospitals of Scutari as a messenger of Heaven, breathing around peace and hope—whom the dying soldier blessed as she bent above him. Such a woman is the fairest flower of Christian civilization. Well is it that her life should be studied—that her example should be imitated by the daughters of America.

THE GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.
DR. LIVINGSTONE'S JOURNAL.
Just Ready, with two Maps by Arrowsmith, a Portrait on Steel, and numerous illustrations, One volume, 8vo, price $3.
MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loando on the West Coast ; thence across the Continent, down the River Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. By David Livingstone, LL. D., D. C. L.

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A book which, before it has been ten days in the hands of the public, will have been perused by perhaps 30,000 readers—a book second only to Lord Macaulay's History of England in the inordinate extent of its circulation. No wonder—it addresses itself to large and numerous classes—the great religious world, the commercial world, the scientific.

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PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.

The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes,) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate samples of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season, including also a choice collection of English Books, Annals, Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., &c., the whole forming the most attractive and desirable sale of the season. All new and fresh stock just from the publishers. This sale will be open to the public and will afford an opportunity for the purchase of Books never before offered.

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GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
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HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Elegant Parian Marble Figures and Groups.
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Elegant articles in Silver-Plated Ware.
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For prices look at samples in our show-windows marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
In articles combining beauty and utility, we offer the following at very little over
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
until Jan. 1, at which time a complete revision of prices with a view to some little remuneration will be made.
BUY NOW !

Gilt Band French China Dinner sets	$42 00
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TERRINES DE FOIES GRAS, WITH TRUFfes of Perigord, Strasbourg.
SAUCISSON DE LYON, Truffles of Petits Pois, Champignons.
FARCIED OLIVES, Farcied with caper and anchovy in oil.
CONDIMENTS in great variety, English and French.
MUSHROOM POWDER, Curry Powder, Mulligatawny Paste.
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TABLE JELLIES, in bottles, various flavors, Orange Marmalade.
TABLE OIL of the most delicious quality.
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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
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It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING" The wholesale dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect the said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS,
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every description,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES and EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, and Fixtures in every variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES !
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WINTER SHAWLS AND SILKS !
An immense assortment of Fashionable Shawls and Rich Paris Silks,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES !
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Table Damasks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Towelings, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Drillings, Canton Flannels, and domestics of every description.
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN NEW-YORK,
At prices 25 per cent. below those usually charged.
LORD & TAYLOR.
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$9 RAGLAN-SLEEVE CIRCULARS !
500 more just finished, of BLACK BEAVER,
ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE LOT
OF FINE BEAVER CIRCULARS, with Crochet fringe,
AT $15 EACH.
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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

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Under-Garments, Opera Hoods, Gauntlets, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT and CHEAP !
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YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS.
10 cases received from Auction,
WARRANTED ALL WOOL !
Retailed at 2s. 9d. per yard.
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FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Paris De Laines, Poplins, Valencias, Wool Plaids, Coburgs, Lustres, French, English and American Prints, &c., &c.
25 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES !
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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
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HEAVY BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
Every variety of
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
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GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

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Cloak, Shawl and Fur
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THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garment for
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In fine Black Beaver, at
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Still further and immense reduction in prices of
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Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
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475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

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Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods,
At reduced prices.
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475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Just received ; new styles in
PLAID, BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Will be sold for balance of the season at half the cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.

Large size, full shaped	$45@$50
Extra size, full shaped	$60
Extra size, very dark, rich shade	$70
Extra size, very best	$75@$80@$85

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice rather than carry over a large stock.
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EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
FOR PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just bought for CASH, at ruinously low prices, the following goods, which they can sell cheaper than ever :
Embroidered Collars and Sets, of the finest work and newest styles, at half price.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. do.
De Laines and Prints, an immense stock.
Merinos, Wool Plaids and Silks, all very much below cost of Importation.
No. 305 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$25
Extra sets of Mink at	$30
Extra large Mink Capes at	$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
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FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS—SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, Linens, Table-cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Drawers, Black Silks, Velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE ! ! !
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS !
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their Stock, at a still further reduction at retail,
FOR CASH !
FANCY SILKS, at 65 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents, reduced from $1.
SILK ROBES, at $12, reduced from $18.
60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, reduced from $45.
The loss on this lot of Goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille, equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome,
Greatly Reduced in Price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maise.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maise SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for Wedding and Evening Parties.
In this Department our Stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES and LACE GOODS.
PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HKDFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

REDUCTION—REDUCTION—REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALES OF THE SEASON.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
And balance of the week,
The most astounding bargains, viz. :
100 rich Quille Silk Robes, $22—reduced from $40.
100 rich black Flounced Robes, $15 and $18—reduced from $25 and $30.
Also, elegant Velvet Quille Silk Robes, $35—reduced from $70.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Gent's White Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per doz.
1,500 Gent's White and Colored Border Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $3 per dozen.
200 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched and Grass Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 63 and $3.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs $2 each, worth $3 50.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 37½c. to 62c. each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SALE, AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
2,000 double cambric collars, 25c. each.
1,500 embroidered jaconet do. at 25c. and 37c. each.
1,000 fine French tambour do. at 50c. each, worth $1.
Also.
The balance of our lace sets and collars at a reduction of 60 per cent. during the holiday season.

RICH FANCY GOODS.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising a much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand
A choice selection of Cloth and Velvet Cloaks,
Which they will offer at the lowest prices
Of any other establishment in the City.

BLACK OSTRICH, FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire Stock
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On Monday, Dec. 14.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NEW GOODS ! ! !
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

POSITIVE NOTICE ! !
MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
Continuation sale at retail of
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian Sables,
Tippets, Hudson Bay Sable,
Victorines, Mink, Stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian Squirrel,
Collars, gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock Marten, &c., &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES.
Our RETAIL SALES will continue until 18th January, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show :
Black silk—English moire and fancy ties at 25 cents each.
All silk moire antique, once around, at 35 cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) at 65 cents each.
Albert ties, twice around, from 35 to 80 cents.
Self-adjusting stocks and Napoleon ties, from 30 to 75 cents.
Scarfs, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of
HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JAMES GRAY & CO. beg to announce that as the large stock of
SILKS ON CONSIGNMENT
FROM THE MANUFACTURER
Must be all sold by the 31st inst.,
They have marked the balance at prices far below anything yet offered.
A NEW LOT JUST OPENED,
AT 60 CENTS.
Our REGULAR GOODS will be sold at prices much below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

5,000 EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
Reduced to 25 cents.
POINT LACE SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
BARBES.
COIFFURES,
and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOSING SALE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Until 1st January,
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a magnificent assortment of
EVENING ROBES,
From $4 to $25.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A FEW RICH SABLES FOR SALE AT half the prices of last season, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8.
First appearance in America in Oratorio of
Mme. LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES.
GRAND SACRED ORATORIOS
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the following most distinguished members of the
REV. CLERGY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouhth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., South Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., North Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Church of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Episcopal Theological Seminary.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE FIRST GRAND SACRED ORATORIO
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
when the whole of Haydn's Oratorio of
THE CREATION
will be performed on a scale of imposing grandeur.
MME. ANNE DE LA GRANGE,
whose exalted standing in this community has been well earned by her great talent, will make her first appearance as a singer of English Sacred Oratorio,
IN THR PART OF EVA,
having recently devoted her time to the study of the language.
MISS ANNIE MILNER that of the ANGEL GABRIEL,
MR. PERRING as URIEL, and
CARL FORMES,
for whom several of the most celebrated Oratorios, and recently "Eli," by Costa, have been composed, will not only take the leading parts of
RAPHAEL AND ADAM,
but has likewise most kindly consented to take the general direction of the Oratorios to be performed.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of
MR. BRISTOW.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY,
Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
commences on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the three ticket offices. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
BENEFIT OF THE HEBREW BENENOLENT SOCIETY
First Night of Bellini's
I PURITANI.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Previous to the Puritani Grand Scena from Il Trovatore, by Mme. D'ANGRI and Sig. BIGNARDI.
Tickets to Parquet, Circle, Boxes, Amphitheatre and Family Circle to be had at the Academy.

CARD.—The Director begs to state that the entire control of the sale of the reserved seats for the benefit performance of the Hebrew Benevolent Society is in the hands of the Committee of that Society. As nearly all the seats have been sold privately, the public in general are respectfully informed that there will be given, in the course of the week, another performance of
THE PURITANI.

Due notice will be given of the day when the sale of tickets will commence.

On Wednesday, no Opera, in consequence of the rehearsal of the CREATION, which will be given on Thursday. On Friday, Opera Matinée—Norma. On Saturday, a grand Opera, with Mme. Lagrange and Carl Formes and Mr. Thalberg's Concert on one and the same evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as............Norma
Madame Seidenburg as............Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as............Pollione
Signor Gassier as............Orovesa

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy,
FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and ampitheatre will be closed.

NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinée, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.

THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WKOR OF ART, THE HORSE FAIR.

Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.

No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American by a corps of inimitable star-authors, THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3 A HUSBAND AT SIGHT, and HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

THE CHARITY BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 22, 1857—Tickets can be had at $2 each of any of the Managers, or at WM HALL & SON'S, No. 230 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; and NUNNS & CLARK'S, No. 785 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of OTHELLO on MONDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music. The Evening Readings of the week, beginning at 8 o'clock P. M., will be as follows: TUESDAY, Dec. 15, THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; THURSDAY, Dec. 17, THE TEMPEST; SATURDAY, Dec. 19, CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruption, it is requested that the audience will be punctual. Tickets $1 each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

MOZART CONCERT HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A grand concert in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. By permission of B. Ullman, Esq., all the most distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear. Particulars in future bills.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.
The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING,
will make their first appearance in Haydn's Sacred Oratorio,
THE CREATION,
Which will be given by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MEDINA.
THE GREAT GABRIEL RAVEL AS JEANNOT.
ANTOINE AND JEROME in two characters each.
TERESA ROLLA in Grand Ballet Divertissement.
COMIC PANTOMIME, JEANETTE AND JEANNOT.
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, TERPSICHORE.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday. Last performance of MEDINA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

TUESDAY—Powerful combination of comedians.
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, MR. BURTON,
and MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT.
First time of a new farce, supported by the
THREE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE DAY,
Also the fine comedy of
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
Young Rapid, Mr. C. Mathews | Old Rapid.....Mr. Burton
Jessie Oatland............Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport
The new farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER
Meddler, Mr. C. Mathews; Codger, Mr. Burton; Twitter, Mr. Brougham.
With the farce of ANGELS AND LUCIFERS,
in which Mr. Rodgers will sustain his original part.
TO-MORROW—The great performance of LONDON ASSURANCE will be repeated.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.—SEE BURTON'S THEATRE TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight, and the exquisite histrionic portraiture of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Sloane, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.

The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.

A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the * * * * Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners, by
DION BOURCICAULT,
the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by the Drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
To conclude with the Farce of
COMFORTABLE SERVICE.
Doors open at 6¼ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor............Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit............12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

FAT CATTLE SHOW OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—At the Crystal Palace, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, 1857.
The STEAM ENGINES and a great variety of machinery will be in motion.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at 3 P. M.
Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, Chinese goods. Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a most desirable lot of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.
Also, (suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents,) a fine assortment of silver-plated spoons, forks, cake-baskets, goblets, cups, napkin rings, casters, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the saleroom No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of Fancy Goods, Statuary and other Marble Goods, suitable for the coming holidays, consisting of about 20 pieces of real marble parlor statuary representing various subjects; a large and complete assortment of alabaster figures, groups, vases, and Bardiglio, agate and other vases, &c., all of the recent importation of Sig'r G. B. Pandolfini, who has just returned from Italy.

ALSO—A large and costly invoice of real Parian fancy goods, some of which exceed in richness anything offered this season.

ALSO—A large invoice of Parian ware of the highest quality.

ALSO—A new and beautiful invoice of China and glass vases of the most exquisite workmanship, opal and other descriptions.

These goods are to be sold without reserve, and are well worthy of examination.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office, No. 220 Broadway.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West-23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea-sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, WATCHES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, SILK VELVET, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 17 Nassau-st., near Pine-st., the following condemned goods, by order of Isaiah Rynders, United States Marshal, diamonds and other precious stones, gold and diamond jewelry, diamond and gold bracelets, brooches, sleeve buttons, diamond and enameled studs, rings and other jewelry, rubys, oriental pearl, &c.; gold and silver watches, watch movements, velvets, &c. The diamonds and other precious stones and jewelry will be on view at the office of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., Collector of the Port, Custom House, three days previous to the sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 15 at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine st. Importer's sale.—First quality wines, liquors. Havana cigars, fruits, cordials, &c., suitable for the holidays, comprising in part fine Otard, Hennessy, Pinet Castiglion and Cognac brandies, fine old Jamaica rum, Holland and London Cordial Gin. Duff Gordon, Pale and Golden Sherry, South Side Madeira, London Dock Port; also, fine cordials, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette, Rose, Gold and Silver Water, Kummel; also, about 60,000 genuine Havana cigars, in quarter and tenth boxes; also, Heidsick and Munn's Champagne; also, fine layer raisins, figs, prunes, French plums, brandy and preserved fruits, &c.

We guarantee that we will offer none but the best imported goods, and that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, in lots to suit private families.

Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction this day, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
988 acres of valuable Wisconsin School Lands
THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Valuable house and lot No. 229.
DEGRAW-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Valuable house and lot.
For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF FINE DIAMOND AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, an unusually valuable and beautiful stock of fine diamond and enameled gold jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles and patterns and all in settings of warranted 18-carat fine gold. It consists in part of full diamond sets of bracelets, rings and pins; diamond, cluster and single-stone rings and pins; diamond, single-stone and cluster brooches and breast-pins; diamond studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; cameo pins, sleeve buttons and studs; gold and enameled bracelets with lockets; enameled broche bracelets, pins, lockets, &c., &c., &c.; Roman and Florentine mosaic pins in etruscan settings; a few of those beautiful Geneva enamel paintings on copper, set as brooches, with pearl mountings; coral sets of pins and ear rings; opal, garnet, ruby and signet rings, together with other articles of first-class jewelry. Gold watches—also, an assortment of superior gold watches, full description of which will be given in catalogues. We invite the particular attention of the trade and buyers generally to this sale, as it comprises qualities and styles that are rarely, if ever, offered at auction, all of which are sold under our full guarantee as to quality.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 47 Fleet-st., near Fulton av., Brooklyn.
HANDSOME FURNITURE—PARLORS—Rosewood in brocatel, mahogany in hair cloth, marble-top rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, pier glasses, lace curtains, gas chandeliers, pendants and brackets, girandoles, mantel ornaments, paintings and engravings, tapestry and Brussels carpets, and library.
CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany, with marble tops, mattresses, beds and bedding, toilet crockery, window curtains, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes.
DINING ROOM—Walnut extension tables, rich painted China dinner and tea service, glass ware, cutlery, heater and fixtures, &c., &c.
Kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, DEC. 17.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of costly oil paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq. This collection, made during the year, both in this country and in England, includes choice works by the most popular American and English artists. Among them will be found pictures by Atkinson, Boddington, Carmichal, Carmienke, Coleman, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Hill, D. Johnson, Morris, Saintin, Shattuck, Spencer, Williams, Webb, and many others. It is seldom that we offer to the friends of the fine arts so many choice works at one time, and we invite special attention to this sale. The pictures will be on view, with catalogue, from Monday, Dec. 14, up to day of sale.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CONTINUATION OF ASsignee's sale of Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., for cash. The subscriber will offer on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIERS. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.
WM. M. TIERS & CO.
Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortlandt-st., (up-stairs.)

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
BY IRVING & WATKINS.—TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a splendid invoice of wines and liquors, recently imported by a large house in this City, but owing to the present times they have got to be sold to meet their engagements. They consist of Otard and Hennessey London Dock brandy, Saranac do, pale and dark, in cases and demi-johns; Manzanilla, Gonzales, Dubose & Yreait sherries, Osborn's ports, Madeiras champagnes, favorite brandy, Mehan's Irish whisky, Ramsay's Scotch do., Monongahela and Bourbon rye do., Holland gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, sardines, &c.

Also, a select stock of choice Havana cigars, favorite brands and high cost.

The above stock we can recommend to our friends as really first-class goods, and emanating from the only source from which we would receive invoices.

WALTER H. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 152 Broadway, below Maiden-lane, by WALTER H. LLOYD, consisting of the richest collection of Hudson Bay sable capes and muffs. 250 sets of French sable, rock mink, golden fitch, and other fashionable styles, together with 15 sets of children's furs in variety. Also, an assortment of rich beaver gloves, gauntlets, mufflers and other styles of gentlemen's furs; also, 25 of the richest and costliest robes ever offered. Catalogues issued early. Worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen. Capes valued at $100 to $350 each. The robes will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
INDIANA STATE STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Dec. 15,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
By order of John W. Dood, Esq., Auditor of the State of Indiana—
$35,000 State of Indiana 2½ per cent. stock, payable January 1, 1866. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July—$5,000 each: $5,000 do. do. do., $1,000 each.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 500 cases boots, shoes and rubbers, being a portion of a jobber's stock. The goods are of desirable styles, and will be sold without reserve. By order of the Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—REGULAR auction sales of stocks and bonds, notes and other securities every day. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier*, and morning *Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 16, at 12 o'clock, the genteel three-story and basement house and lot No. 106 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. The property will be sold without reserve, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec 15, at No. 281 Pearl-st., near Beekman, at 10½ o'clock, two sets best quality single harness, new. Also, one double and one set of single, second-hand. Sale positive, without reserve.

BOARDING.

THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above Hotel from the 14th inst., would respectfully inform its former patrons and the public that his whole time will be devoted to the welfare of its guests. Nothing in his power will be left undone to conduce to their comfort, and he assures them that in all the appointments of the Hotel it shall be second to none in the United States. His charges will be commensurate with the times.
Respectfully,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857. HENRY WHEELER.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,

NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND ALCOVE bedroom on second floor, in a first-class neighborhood, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, unfurnished. Will let the above, with full board for two persons for $10 per week. Family strictly private, and no other boarders. Inquire or address W. B. BILLINGS, 321 Broadway, second floor

BOARDING.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHed parlors to let, either singly or together, in the first-class house No. 78 West 31st-st., near Broadway. Those disposed to pay liberally can have everything to their satisfaction. Family private.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, by applying at No 87 East 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, with board, at No. 26 East 25th-st., near Madison-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; three rooms required, one of which must be a front room. Location not above 26th-st., and between 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address NEW-YORK, this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH partial board, to one or more gentlemen, a large, well-furnished room, with ample closets and bedroom attached if desired. Also, one or two single rooms. Apply at No. 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom, with fuel and light, on the 2d floor of a house in a genteel location containing modern improvements, by a gentleman and wife, with full board for the lady and partial board for the gentleman; the family must be private and the terms not exceed $14 per week; the best references given and required; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, for two days, L. M., *Times* Office.

NO. 118 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Two select families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with suites or single rooms, with board, in a newly-furnished house, with a private family.

NO. 151 TENTH-STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms to let at a moderate price. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table, on very moderate terms. Address EOME, *Times* Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 390 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A BILLIARD table with marble, slate or glass bed, for sale at a sacrifice, may address Box No. 947 Post-Office, stating terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPErienced girl, as first-class waitress, or children's nurse; is a girl of genteel appearance, kind and good disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either of the above departments, as her references, which are from the first families, will substantiate; does up ladies' fine clothes in the first style; will be an invaluable servant in any family where perfect neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and housework in a small family, thorough meat and pastry cook; been 7 years in her last place; will take $6 per month; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine laces, embroideries, &c., &c., in superior style; both highly recommended as worthy, estimable women. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance, (Protestants;) he has served for years in the capacity of coachman in the first families, or would go as porter in a store; is a most experienced, careful driver, thoroughly understands the management of horses; his wife as children's maid or waitress; is a thoroughly efficient servant. Both well educated and most respectable persons; will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman of several years' experience, a place as meat and pastry cook; understands American, French and English styles of cooking; meats, soups, jellies, game and pastry in every mode required in superior families; has lived in first-class places; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 307 Bowery; will go in the country

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman of long experience, for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, splendid seamstress, understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance in the country, and will take moderate wages; is neat, strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., to-day and Monday. Highly recommended for affability and good, moral excellence.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; turns his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, EXperienced, middle-aged German woman, to do general housework—can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing in the very best style; is not afraid to work for a large family; is respectful, neat, and a good willing servant. Also wanted, a situation for her daughter, a nice young girl, to do light work of any kind—wages $2 50 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-REspectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; understands English, French and American styles; no objection to a genteel boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Call, or address, 600 Houston-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or waiting; is a good plain cook; has lived three years and a half in her last place; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. 197 East 13th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter in a private family, or boarding-house, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

TO WHOLESALE OR RETAIL GROCERS—Wanted by a young man, a situation in the above business, or to attend a bar. Good reference as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 West 24th-st., or address J. T., same number, which will be attended to.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A FIRST-RATE Printer, to work at case and press, for an office in Fulton County, this State. Inquire of P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO STOCK BROKERS AND BANKERS.—A situation is wanted by a young man, who has been in the Stock business for the past four years. He is a good penman, book-keeper and correspondent, and is well acquainted with the business and those engaged in it. Address S. R. E., Box No. 100 Post-Office.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CASH BOYS; must bring the best of references for honesty. Apply not later than 11 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY AMERICAN WOMAN, who is a good seamstress, and is willing to be otherwise useful in a family when required. Address BRONSON, office New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook and baker, and who will be willing to assist in washing and ironing. She must be of a quiet temper and give good City references. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

SYLLABUS OF A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION—To be delivered in the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on the evenings of Tuesday, Dec. 15, Thursday, Dec. 17, Saturday, Dec. 19, and Tuesday, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 15—Introduction. The Nature, Causes and Prevalence of Consumption, by HENRY MELVILLE, M. D.

Thursday, Dec. 17—An Investigation of the Methods of Treatment heretofore employed, by ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.

Saturday, Dec. 19—An Exposition of the Carbon Theory of Consumption, by HENRY MELVILLE, M. D.

Tuesday, Dec. 22—An Explanation of the Method of Treatment by Direct Medication of the Lungs, by ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Medical students, physicians, and the public generally, are invited to attend these Lectures. Admission free.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTH LECTURE IN THE COURSE before the "Flatbush Literary Association," will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1857, in the lecture-room at Flatbush, by JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of New-Jersey. Subject—*Law, in its relations as a Science and as a Profession*. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office in Flatbush, or at the door of the lecture room.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT MR. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT will (by special request) repeat his lecture on the *Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst.

The proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the sick and suffering among the families of seamen.

Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE.—REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL LECture on *London*, at the Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. No postponement on account of weather.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB DOUBLE ROUND ROSEwood 7-octave piano-forte, finished in style of Louis XIV, with four round corners; the back finished the same as the front; carved legs of the richest design; two rows of artistic carving round the case; full iron plate; grand overstrung bass; solid pearl keys; most superb tone, which can be tested; made by a celebrated City firm within two years; warranted only two months old, and is perfect in every way; price $325; a complete sacrifice. N. B.—Will be boxed for shipping. Will be made a great object to a cash buyer. Apply at the residence No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—7 AND 7¼ octave rosewood pianos, new and warranted, at $150 each; some very splendid at $175. Also, melodeons, watches, chains, diamonds and other jewelry, cigars, soaps, books, cloths, guns, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, melodeons, watches and other goods consigned for sale or bought for cash.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—A Spendid 7-octave rosewood piano forte, beautiful case, inlaid with pearl and gold; original cost, $375; made by well-known responsible City makers; perfectly new a short time ago; will be sold for nearly half price, as the owner wants the money. Apply at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order; cost $500; has been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD 7-octave piano at a great bargain. It must be sold immediately. Apply at No. 178 Wooster-st., second floor.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st. New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will he required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.

B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

PRINTERS' UNION, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF APPOINTed by the New York Typographical Union No. 6 meet every day between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 143 Fulton st., first floor, back room. All members of the Union requiring relief are desired to call. Proprietors of country newspapers in want of good printers will please address C. F. TOWN, *Daily News* Office, New-York.

CHAS. F. TOWN,
E. H. PURDY,
M. D. RAINEY, } Committee.
WM. LEANING,
D. M. O'SULLIVAN,

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS, HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the laws of Pennsylvania, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Governor of that State, a Commissioner in New-York City, to take acknowledgments of the conveyances of lands in that State, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under Commissions issuing from the Courts of that State.
HERBERT B. TURNER, No. 18 William-st.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED PROposals for Pork, will be received at this office until Thursday next, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, for three hundred (300) barrels of Pork, subject to the inspection of the Navy-Yard. The offers will state the price per bbl.
GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin............$130 | Second Cabin............$65

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin............$80 | Second Cabin............$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN MOUNTANY, JULIA, MARY and ELLEN MOUNTANY, their brothers JOHN, THOMAS and WILLIAM MOUNTANY, from Selbradge, County Kildare, Ireland, who arrived in Cincinnati about 22 years ago. Any information respecting their whereabouts will be kindly received by their sister, ROSE MOUNTANY, South Brooklyn, corner of Hicks and Luqueer sts., N. Y. Cincinnati papers please copy.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM WANTED—IN PARTIAL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn property. Must be not over 40 miles from New-York, situated on either the line of the Harlem or Hudson River Railroads, well stocked with fruit trees and of extent not exceeding forty acres. Address, by letter or in person, CHARLES F. BLAKE, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM AND Country Seat about 28 miles from Brooklyn, fronting the Long Island Railroad, and at a Dépôt. Farm of 3 acres, country seat of 19 acres, good dwellings and outbuildings. Land superior.
R. B. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,516,863 16
Average amount of Specie	2,091,484 94
Average amount of Circulation	92,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,483,898 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,258 00
Average amount of Specie	80,235 00
Average amount of Circulation	62,049 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,615 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathan C. Platt, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,490 00
Average amount of Specie	48,057 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	211,963 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,751,483 61
Average amount of Specie		2,289,529 78
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,705	55,470 00
Average amount of Circulation	$31,765	
Average amount of Deposits		5,151,249 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,463,765 91
Average amount of Specie	3,361,907 14
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,442,409 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$840,603 95
Average amount of Specie	210,971 01
Average amount of Circulation	64,281 33
Average amount of Deposits	760,649 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,299,961 06
Average amount of Specie	845,209 25
Average amount of Circulation	309,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,453,407 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jno. Hayes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,603,068 05
Average amount of Specie	316,714 39
Average amount of Circulation	84,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,320,211 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,231,119 91
Average amount of Specie	757,371 32
Average amount of Circulation	129,755 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,634,269 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,286,857 05
Average amount of Specie	773,046 87
Average amount of Circulation	383,649 60
Average amount of Deposits	2,415,930 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,805,790 56
Average amount of Specie	354,563 63
Average amount of Circulation	224,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,211 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$188,544 42
Average amount of Specie	21,990 96
Average amount of Circulation	85,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	149,797 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,249,321 58
Average amount of Specie	153,073 92
Average amount of Circulation	154,079 00
Average amount of Deposits	747,210 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
G. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$392,488 81
Average amount of Specie	75,984 18
Average amount of Circulation	85,679 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,342 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,941 00
Average amount of Specie	713,740 00
Average amount of Circulation	234,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,665,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,733 48
Average amount of Specie	92,406 51
Average amount of Circulation	144,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,007 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,857,180 93
Average amount of Specie	647,746 13
Average amount of Circulation	16,967 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,749,164 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,513,137 14
Average amount of Specie	730,657 92
Average amount of Circulation	92,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,847,236 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,430,522 26
Average amount of Specie	131,479 71
Average amount of Circulation	102,158 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,065,486 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 14th day of December, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,496 51
Average amount of Specie	291,415 14
Average amount of Circulation	84,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,137,875 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$482,607 76
Average amount of Specie	178,120 12
Average amount of Circulation	106,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	393,481 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,113,308 96
Average amount of Specie	142,071 02
Average amount of Circulation	42,033 00
Average amount of Deposits	553,599 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,964,874 97
Average amount of Specie	239,497 68
Average amount of Circulation	134,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	947,220 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$636,759 39
Average amount of Specie	99,861 59
Average amount of Circulation	92,283 00
Average amount of Deposits	461,407 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,750,137 73
Average amount of Specie	440,885 38
Average amount of Circulation	227,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,307,476 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,151,015 72
Average amount of Specie	1,183,038 91
Average amount of Circulation	177,229 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,444,371 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$724,382 06
Average amount of Specie	139,392 34
Average amount of Circulation	95,187 00
Average amount of Deposits	399,480 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,383,712 95
Average amount of Specie	219,657 53
Average amount of Circulation	168,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,126 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,562,452 70
Average amount of Specie	616,065 21
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	331,177 10
Average amount of Deposits	2,683,673 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,610 90
Average amount of Specie	92,618 03
Average amount of Circulation	104,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	324,798 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,767,630 24
Average amount of Specie	509,677 01
Average amount of Circulation	21,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,522,114 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,594,977 48
*Average amount of Specie	1,681,583 95
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	239,634 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,638,388 82

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,467,082 74
Average amount of Specie	462,462 34
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	116,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,015,615 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,632,195 73
Average amount of Specie	1,378,137 37
Average amount of Circulation	216,798 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,509,320 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,124,364 65
Average amount of Specie	215,609 37
Average amount of Circulation	90,407 00
Average amount of Deposits	781,815 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
L. Pitkin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,709 48
Average amount of Specie	625,417 07
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	49,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,203,393 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$243,394 40
Average amount of Specie	61,287 07
Average amount of Circulation	87,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	150,100 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,843 08
Average amount of Specie	62,387 50
Average amount of Circulation	44,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,447 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
G. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$242,943 75
Average amount of Specie	33,023 94
Average amount of Circulation	102,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	202,514 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,172,031 85
Average amount of Specie	200,921 27
Average amount of Circulation	87,824 00
Average amount of Deposits	780,612 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,969 89
Average amount of Specie	85,133 83
Average amount of Circulation	87,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	230,499 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,759 18
Average amount of Specie	162,222 94
Average amount of Circulation	124,870 00
Average amount of Deposits	560,329 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,673,435 94
Average amount of Specie	487,910 75
Average amount of Circulation	165,066 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,555,820 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$477,053 19
Average amount of Specie	85,077 98
Average amount of Circulation	102,403 00
Average amount of Deposits	265,349 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
James Price, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,776,550 13
Average amount of Specie	787,645 22
Average amount of Circulation	88,300 16
Average amount of Deposits	2,226,540 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,332 85
Average amount of Specie	117,433 44
Average amount of Circulation	88,620 00
Average amount of Deposits	388,893 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$848,620 51
Average amount of Specie	357,102 58
Average amount of Circulation	125,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	602,059 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,735,379 00
Average amount of Specie	649,489 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,408,435 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,099,691 92
Average amount of Specie	166,715 57
Average amount of Circulation	279,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	584,351 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,522,589 40
Average amount of Specie	590,213 25
Average amount of Circulation	158,816 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,039,377 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Writing Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,600
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
Nathaniel Marsh, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—Office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 45 William-st., Dec. 12, 1857.—Holders of New Internal Improvement Stock of 1847 of the State of Illinois who wish to avail themselves of the installment to be paid upon the principal of that Stock in January next, at Springfield, Ill., are hereby notified that I am prepared to attend to the collection of said installment, and also to the funding of the accrued arrears of interest upon the same stock. A register of all certificates sent through my hands for the above purposes will be preserved at this agency.
MORRIS KETCHUM,
Transfer Agent.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty-six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—Cleveland, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company.
J. M. BROWN, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS due 1st of January next, on all Bonds of the State of Missouri, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dealers with this Company wishing to dispose of their scrip before the close of the year, can obtain fair prices for it at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18, Merchants' Exchange.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE, THIS DAY, IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York. Students are prepared for business, in a superior practical manner. Applicants wishing season tickets, should secure them before Christmas. One $5 seat for writing vacant.

TEACHING—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to fill three or four hours daily by teaching the German, French or English language in a school, or private. He has no objection to accept a situation as tutor in a school. Salary no object. Best references given. Address W. O., care of Mr. G. MAUL, No. 388 Broadway.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

TEACHING.—A LADY EDUCATED IN EUROPE desires an engagement of a few hours daily to give instruction in music and singing, French, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss M. L. M., No. 248 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 60 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9¾ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¾ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¾ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¾ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¾ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple, and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

N. B.—PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH SEMINAL weakness, induced by early indiscretion or other causes, and ladies suffering from secret debility, address in perfect confidence, your friend, and former fellow-sufferer,
C. K. LANGDON, Albany, N. Y.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. O. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.

800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.

2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.

1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.

1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.

S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT house, just finished, with quarter acre of land or more, pleasantly situated on Bergen Heights, overlooking the Bay and City of New-York, &c., two miles from Jersey City ferry. Omnibuses pass the premises. Price $2,650. Address F. B. K., box No. 3,133 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 25 miles from New-York, from 12 to 50 acres of land, new buildings, great variety of grapes and other fruits; house large and well built, beautifully situated, and near the railroad station. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, THE FIRST-class house No. 275 East 10th-st. It is in perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath, &c. Apply to R. HOGAN, 179 Macdougal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, either furnished or unfurnished, is wanted on a short or long lease; the location must be in the vicinity of the 5th av. Address SOUTH STREET, office of the *Times*.

ROOMS WANTED.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to diminish its rent by letting a furnished floor (without board) to a gentleman and lady, will apply to J. M., Box No. 2,996 City Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS BURROUGHS, Plaintiff, against WHITSON COLYER and ABIGAIL his wife, and Timothy C. Youngs and Nancy his wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.
STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of December, 1857. STERLING & THAYER,
d8-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, Roswell Green and Jane his wife, William B. Harison, Nancy A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Frances L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison, and Anna M. Harison, and John Champlin Harison, William B. Harison and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine J. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence in town of Canton in the said County, on the 19th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2, 1857.
GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d8-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—GAVIN HOGG AGAINST GEORGE W. THATCHER.—Summons for demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine 79-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1857.
J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1857. d8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new Reservoir in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the said City, the subscriber hereby gives notice of her intention to apply to the Supreme Court, on the 2d day of January next, for nine hundred and thirty dollars, the amount of moneys awarded to unknown owners for the two lots known, on the "Maps and Profiles of Ground for New Reservoir, situated between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and between Fifth and Seventh avenues," as lots Nos. (56) fifty-six and (57) fifty-seven, in block No. 580, as is due to the undersigned as owner of said lots Nos. 56 and 57 in said block, and lying on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
LOUISA G. ALLAN,
ANDERSON & WYATT, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-st.
de1-law4wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—B. NOBLE LEONARD, AUGUSTUS CANDER and JOHN A. RUSS, Jr., against EDWARD HILL and WILLIAM A. BENEDICT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the 4th day of November, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1857.
H. R. LOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n10-law6wTu Monticello, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 18, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 13, 1850, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Aug. 13, 1857.
JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o6-law12wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 143 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and over $5 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Phillip W. Engs, } Vice-Presidents.
Charles Miles, }
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. Whitney, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. Buxton, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 14.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	87	100	Hudson R. R. R.	18½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	280	Harlem Railroad	8
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	77¼	100	do	7¾
5,000	do ..b5	77¼	150	do	7⅞
5,000	do ..b3	77¼	50	do	7⅞
4,	City 5s, '60	94	100	Reading R.R. ...s60	50
5,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	40	100	do ...s10	51½
1,000	Erie R. R. C.B.'71	31½	5	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	94
1,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	58	15	do	97
2,000	M. S. S'g F. Bds.	61	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19
5,000	Mich. C.R.R 8 ℔c.		250	do ...s3	19½
	1st M. S'g Fund C. B.	82¾	100	do ...s3	19¾
5,000	do	83	30	do ...b30	19½
5,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	85	100	do ...s10	19¾
8,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	85	50	M. S. & N. I. pf. stk	32¾
131	Mechanics' Bank	101	10	do	32½
26	Ocean Bank	69	10	Panama Railroad	90½
10	Park Bank	82½	150	do ...s30	90
50	City Bank	107	100	Clev.&Tol.RR...b30	41½
35	Del. & Hud. C.Co.	101¾	45	do	41
100	Cum. Coal Co.	9½	100	do ...b60	41
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R. ...c	73	300	do	40¾
600	do ...b3	72¾	200	do ...s60	40
200	do	72¾	200	do ...b60	40⅞
330	do ...b3	72⅞	100	do ...b3	41
300	do ...b60	73	500	do ...s3	41
800	do ...s10	72½	100	do ...b60	41½
200	do ...s60	71½	41	Chicago & R.I. R.R.	71¾
50	do ...s5	72½	75	do	71½
300	do ...c	72¾	50	do ...b60	72
50	do ...c	72¾	90	LaC. & Mill. R. R.	10¾
300	do ...s30	72¾	50	do	10½
49	Erie Railroad	15¾	70	do	10½
149	do ...s3	16	140	do	10¾
50	do ...stwk	16	50	do	10⅝
200	do ...c	15¾	100	do ...stw	10
100	do ...s30	15½	350	do ...s3	10

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$3,000 Det., Munroe and Tol. R. R. 7s.	Int. ad.	50
$3,000 Det., Munroe and Tol. R. R. 7s.	Int. ad.	50
$5,000 Sciota and Hocking Val. R. R. 7s.	Int. ad.	10
$10,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s.	Int. ad.	47
$14,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. ad.	70½
$2,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. ad.	81½
$2,870 Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip, 1856		80½
$1,200 Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip, 1857		69
500 shares Brunswick City		$2¾
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank		102
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank		69
10 shares Artisan's Bank		60
10 shares Artisan's Bank		59
20 shares Hanover Bank		76
15 shares Bank of America		100
9 shares Irving Bank		88½
16 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.		141
40 shares Mechanics and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.		126½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		78
50 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.		124
15 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.		85½
11 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.		84
10 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.		90
8 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad		40

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R 7s	Int. add.	6⅞
$3,000 Watertown & Madison 8s	Int. add.	30¾
$7,000 Ter. H. Al. and St. Louis R. 7s.	Int. add.	57¾
$1,437 Sacramento 7s.	Flat	60½
$13,500 New-York State 6s, 1873	Flat	109½
$8,000 New-York State 6s, 1865	Flat	103½
5 shares Park Bank		82¼
5 shares Metropolitan Bank		96
8 shares Nassau Bank		80
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co		140
20 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co		128
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co		125¼
25 shares United States Life Ins. Co		90

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	83½	450	Harlem R. R.	7¾
3,000	do	83¾	250	Panama R'd	92
5,000	Virginia 6s	87	85	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72
12,000	Missouri St. 6s	77¾	200	Mich.S.&N.Ia.pf.S.	34
3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	67½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¼
2,000	Erie R. Cn.Bs.'71	33½	300	do ...s3	42½
1,000	Gal.&Chic.1st m.	90	100	do ...b30	42½
1,000	Te.He.&Al.1st m.	60	200	do ...s90	42
50	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9½	75	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	72¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s10	73	50	do ...btw	72¾
100	do ...b30	73¾	100	do	72¾
145	do	73¾	10	do	73
50	do ...s5	73¾	100	Reading R'd ...b30	52½
50	Erie Railroad ...b30	16½	300	do ...s10	52
400	do	16¾	150	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	20
50	do	16⅞	5	do	20¼
50	do ...s10	16¾	50	do ...b5	20¼

Monday, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 12, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the week's statement of Saturday, Dec. 5:

Increase in Loans	$192,350
Decrease in Specie	10,955
Decrease in Circulation	206,506
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,536,375

Including the operations of the Clearing House for the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 6, 1856.	Dec. 5, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$63,519,000
Loans	106,898,534	96,333,687
Specie	12,278,347	26,068,832
Circulation	8,671,758	6,555,000
Gross Deposits	91,698,784	78,492,065
Exchanged	28,774,815	14,047,690
Undrawn	62,913,369	64,444,375
In Sub-Treasury	11,944,414	3,966,412
	Dec. 13, 1856.	Dec. 12, 1857.
Capital	$55,235,000	$64,668,000
Loans	108,336,586	96,526,037
Specie	10,832,543	26,053,877
Circulation	8,516,862	6,348,494
Gross Deposits	89,590,680	75,365,134
Exchanged	26,735,907	12,457,134
Undrawn	62,854,773	62,908,000
In Sub-Treasury	11,986,570	4,257,840

The Statement of Specie is far beyond the general calculation made upon the result, after the heavy export of last week. The total average remains $26,058,877, or within eleven thousand dollars of the previous great average—and without counting in any way the California arrival of $2,280,000 which goes into bank to-day. The impression is the Banks of the City hold this afternoon full TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS DOLLARS. It is quite evident that the receipts from the interior of the country by express are still on the increase; while a considerable portion of the recent importation of French and English coin returned back, as part of the export list, without going into the bank average at all. The gain in bank, since this time last year, it will be noticed, is largely from the Sub-Treasury of the General Government in this City. That office

held *last season*	$11,986,570
And the Banks	10,832,543
Together	$22,819,113
The Sub-Treasury *this season* holds only	$4,257,840
And the Banks	26,058,877
Together	$30,316,717

This would leave the gain from the country to the Banks $7,397,604.

The mails from California and Europe were received at an early hour this forenoon, and afford much satisfaction. The news from both quarters, including, of course, the very large treasure list of $2,280,000 for New-York, could not have come more opportunely for the measure adopted on Saturday by the New-York and New-England Banks. It certainly ought to quiet the slight apprehension felt by a portion of our business people as to the easy working of full resumption here; adding, as if, indeed, any such feeling should remain after to-day's bank statement, the accounts do to the moral as well as material strength of the movement. The opinion ventured in our review of this morning, before the arrival of the *Europa*, that the market and money advices would tend to restore confidence to credits as well as prices, is more than realized by the actual quotations, with the exception of Cotton, and even this staple showed more steadiness and an inclination to speculate on the reduced prices, the day before the steamer sailed. The addition to the English Bank reserve is about what might have been reasonably anticipated. The rise in the English funds is more decided than was looked for. The state of things in France shows that empire not only free from panic, but on rising ground financially. The rate of interest is down 1 ℔ cent. in Paris, and the price of Gold is also lower; thus manifesting the *bona fide* character of the improvement. The mercantile letters from both countries are generally cheerful. One or two London authorities express a slight degree of apprehension that the high rates of discount were not yet over, while admitting that the improvement in confidence is very decided. On the other hand, a letter from Manchester, of Friday P. M., Nov. 27, remarks:

> "We look better to-day, money easier, and bullion rolling into Bank, with less requirements. It will soon be a drug. Discounts will soon be down again. Of Cotton 8,000 bags sold to-day in Liverpool. We have had a fearful month of it."

The statement of the affairs of Messrs. DENNISTOUN, as made to the creditors in London on the 25th November, will be found in another part of this paper. The magnitude of the dealings of the house with this country will be seen in the fact that they had seven and a half millions property on this side, or over £1,500,000 sterling. It will be pleasant news to the many friends of the house in the United States to learn that they pay their indebtedness in full, by installments, with 5 ℔ cent. interest from the inception of the claims of all creditors, without distinction. The rise in the English market for Wheat is 4d. ℔ bushel; Flour, 1s. ℔ bbl. Provisions continue inactive, and Tobacco in limited demand. The low grades of Cotton had suffered most in the Liverpool trade during the week; but the cheap prices, as remarked above, induced new buyers to come in freely. In reference to the feeling in American Stocks, we refer to the following letter from our London correspondents:

London, Friday, Nov. 27.

The great anxiety felt amongst the mercantile community, to which allusion was made in our last Circular, has since been relieved by the subsidence of the panic in Scotland or Ireland, and by the absence of any large failures of private firms in the country, although the recovery of confidence has been partially checked by the existence of a severe panic at Hamburg, (since somewhat abated,) and the failure of a Joint Stock Bank in Northumberland. The return of confidence generally has, towards the close of the week, become more manifest, in consequence of the arrivals of specie, the continued favorable position of Foreign Exchanges, the understood stronger position of the Bank of England, as respects its stock of Bullion and reserve of notes, and the reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of France. The satisfactory accounts from India have also contributed towards the establishment of a more cheerful tone of feeling. The current rate for discount still continues at 10 ℔ cent., but accommodation is more readily obtained. Money on the Stock Exchange is abundant, and on Government Securities does not command more than 4@6 ℔ cent.

The public have continued to be large purchasers of Consols, and of some other classes of approved securities—the prices of the former, and of some of the latter description, have been very buoyant. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 89¾@89⅞ for money, and 90⅛@90¼ for the account, and to-day they are 91@91⅛ for money, and 91⅛@91¼ for the account. American Securities have been in fair demand, with some fluctuations in price. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds, at 76, 78, 76, 75, 76, 77, and 77½; Freeland Bonds, ex-option, at 76, and in shares at 12½, 12, 14, 13½, 13, 14, 12½, 13, and 11½. The latter have been heavy in price, in consequence of sales by continental holders. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 have been sold at 78, and are now lower in consequence of the further issue of Bonds by the Company. New-York Central shares have changed hands at 73 and 72. Erie Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875 at 45, the third mortgage Bonds of 1883 at 66, and the shares at 14½, 15 and 16. State Stocks remain without much change in price.

The European and California news, highly encouraging as it was admitted to be, did not impress itself materially on the Stock Exchange dealings, at the early session of the Brokers. A number of the Street speculators, both in and out of the Board, made themselves short of Stocks through the very dull demand of last week, and the first appearance of improvement in prices was, of course, resisted by these parties. On the other hand, the *Bulls* were not well assured of the course of the market until the private advices were fully digested. But these and the Bank Statement in the afternoon put quite a quoyant spirit into the dealings at the Second Board, and prices on the Share list reached an average advance of full 2 ℔ cent. on the sales of Saturday. The same advance was made in Illinois Central Bonds, which sold at 85 ℔ cent. State Stocks have not yet moved materially. After the printed list, New-York Central sold as high as 74 ℔ cent., and Erie at 17 ℔ cent. The latest subsequent bids were 73¾ for Central, 16¾ for Erie, and other Railway shares in proportion. The General Market left off firm.

On the Merchants' Exchange the feeling was more cheerful than for some weeks past. In the Money Market the change, if any, from Saturday, is scarcely observable. Philadelphia funds are 97½@97¾ ℔ cent.; Baltimore, 95@95½ ℔ cent. In regard to resumption, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning remarks:

> "The banks of this city, it is now well ascertained, will not lag in this good work beyond the time fixed in the law, should they even find it necessary to continue suspended so long. Coin and paper are so near of equal value, that there would seem to be little difficulty or excuse for a long continuance in suspension. We know that several of the banks of his city are anxious to resume, and the resumption at the Eastward will, in several ways, facilitate a general and permanent resumption here. It is now certain that our banks will not ask for an extension of the "relief" act, and it is quite possible its limit will be anticipated by a month or six weeks, should circumstances favor."

There is more currency to-day for sixty-day merchant bills on England and France, and the bankers are also enabled to draw with more freedom in this way. The latter get 109¼@109½ on London, 5.22½@5.18¾ on Paris. Sight bills on both points are in less request, relatively, and the export demand for Gold is also less decided. The fund heretofore kept on hand by the Government, at the Assay Office in this City, for the purpose of accommodating depositors of California dust and bars, has been exhausted, and a week's time is now required before the deposits are put into marketable shape. The certificates of assay, however, are available at bank at once, and are usually, though not always, counted in the averages. The Boston steamer on Wednesday will take only, as we are at present advised, from $500,000 to $600,000 in Specie for New-York account.

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Messrs. Thompson, Morse & Co. says of Mr. G. L. Maxwell, a young member of the Stock Exchange:

> "By the card of G. L. Maxwell, in another column, it will be seen that he, as Stock Broker, has taken desk-room at our old office, No. 2 Wall-street. Mr. Maxwell will revise and correct our Stock quotations; and, in addition to his own orders, will execute all orders and answer all correspondence in relation to Stocks, that may be addressed to Thompson, Morse & Co. To save unnecessary trouble, we are requested to say that no orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on time will be executed."

The Pillipsburg Bank of Phillipsburg, N. J., having resumed specie payments, its bills of all denominations are now redeemed as heretofore at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

The Receiver of the Bowery Bank advertises the first dividend to creditors of 40 per cent. of their claims to be paid at once.

Money Circular for Europe.

New-York, Monday Dec. 14, 1857.

Since our advices of the 8th inst., and from Saturday last, the Banks of the City of New-York have resumed specie payments. As this measure was only announced the day previous, it created some surprise, and was thought by many persons to be precipitate. Nevertheless, they resume under favorable circumstances which appear to justify this step. The uneasiness which was felt as to the condition of the principal European money markets, and particularly that of London, has just been dissipated by the news received, to-day, from Liverpool to the 28th November. This should naturally result in a recovery of confidence, which, in facilitating the negotiation of bils of exchange on Europe, will react favorably on the exportation of the chief products of this country, and cause a gradual return towards the ordinary current of commerce. The Banks of the interior of the State of New-York, of Boston, and of New-Haven, Conn., have likewise resumed specie payments. Those of Philadelphia and Baltimore appear unprepared, at present, to follow this movement. Our Stock Market, since our last advices has gradually declined, and the amount of transactions is very small. The transatlantic news, without creating much activity, has given more tone to the market, and caused a pretty general advance. In State Stocks little has been done; principal business in Missouri 6s, at a decline of 1¼ ℔ cent.; in Tennessee 6s of 1½, and in Virginia 6s of 1½ ℔ cent. City Bonds.—Transactions in these have been very limited. Some few Milwaukee 7s sold at about 60 for Railroad issues, and from 73½@75 for municipal issues; as, also, some Peoria 7s at 85 Railroad Bonds.—The only transactions of importance have been in Illinois Central Constructions, which close at 3 per cent. advance, and in Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. mortgage at well-sustained prices. Railroad Shares.—The decline in these was general, but since the arrival of the steamer they have advanced and close firm. The principal business has been in Erie, closing at a decline of ⅛; New-York Central of 1; Chicago and Rock Island of ⅜; and Illinois Central of 2 ℔ cent. Also in Reading, which closes at a rise of ¾; Michigan Southern of ¼; and Cleveland and Toledo of ½ ℔ cent. Money without change at from 5@7 ℔ cent. for loans on call. Paper is difficult to negotiate, and the rates are irregular, say from 12@18 ℔ cent.

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OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 12.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,516,863	$2,091,484	$92,986	$5,483,898
Artisans' Bank	626,258	80,235	62,049	299,615
Atlantic Bank	476,490	43,057	90,951	211,963
Bk. of America	4,751,483	2,289,529	55,478	5,151,349
Bk. of Commerce	10,463,765	3,361,917	2,095	6,442,409
Bk. of Commw'th	840,603	210,971	64,281	764,649
Bk. of New-York	3,299,961	845,299	309,978	2,453,407
Bk. of N. America	1,603,068	316,714	84,631	1,320,211
Bk. of Republic	3,231,119	757,371	129,755	2,634,269
Bk. St. New-York	3,286,857	773,046	283,649	2,415,930
Broadway Bank	1,805,790	354,563	224,414	1,306,211
Bull's Head Bank	188,644	21,990	85,445	149,797
Butch.& Drov.Bk	1,249,321	153,073	154,079	747,210
Chatham Bank	392,488	75,984	85,679	168,342
Chemical Bank	1,479,941	713,740	234,294	1,665,576
Citizens' Bank	521,733	92,406	144,118	345,007
City Bank	1,857,180	647,746	16,967	1,749,164
Continental Bank	2,513,137	730,657	92,792	1,847,236
Corn Exch. Bank	1,430,522	131,479	102,158	1,055,486
Fulton Bank	1,328,496	291,415	84,618	1,137,875
Greenwich Bank	482,607	178,120	105,092	393,481
Hanover Bank	1,113,308	142,071	42,033	553,599
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,964,874	239,497	134,925	947,220
Irving Bank	636,759	99,664	92,283	461,407
Leather Man. Bk	1,750,137	440,885	227,902	1,307,476
Manhattan Co	4,151,015	1,183,038	177,229	3,444,371
Marine Bank	724,382	139,392	95,187	399,480
Market Bank	1,363,712	219,657	168,488	875,126
Mechanics' Bank	3,562,452	616,065	331,177	2,683,673
Mech. & Trad. Bk	637,610	92,618	104,574	324,798
Mercantile Bank	1,767,630	509,677	21,619	1,522,114
Merchants' Bank	3,594,977	1,681,583	239,634	3,638,388
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,467,082	462,462	116,107	1,015,615
Metropolitan Bk	5,632,195	1,378,137	216,798	4,509,320
Nassau Bank	1,124,354	215,609	90,407	781,815
National Bank	1,591,709	625,417	49,641	1,203,393
N. Y. County Bk	243,394	61,287	87,911	150,100
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	350,843	62,387	44,954	112,447
N. Y. Exch. Bank	242,943	33,023	102,364	202,514
Ocean Bank	1,172,031	200,921	87,824	700,612
Oriental Bank	404,969	85,133	87,635	230,499
Pacific Bank	769,759	162,222	124,870	560,229
Park Bank	2,673,435	487,910	165,066	1,555,820
People's Bank	477,053	85,077	102,403	265,349
Phenix Bank	2,776,550	787,645	88,300	2,226,640
St. Nicholas Bank	780,332	117,433	88,620	388,893
Seventh Ward Bk	848,620	357,102	125,318	602,059
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,735,379	649,489	92,950	4,408,435
Tradesmen's Bank	1,099,691	166,715	279,956	584,351
Union Bank	2,522,589	590,213	156,816	2,039,377

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$96,526,037	Circulation	$6,348,494
Specie	26,058,877	Deposits	75,365,134

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Dec. 5.		Dec. 5.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,439,765	Manhattan Co	4,200,984
Artisans' Bank	612,517	Marine Bank	720,032
Atlantic Bank	482,141	Market Bank	1,373,113
Bk. of America	4,609,928	Mechanics' Bank	3,603,044
Bk. of Commerce	10,192,323	Mech. & Trad. Bk	649,584
Bk. of Commw'th	810,786	Mercantile Bank	1,651,630
Bk. of New-York	3,260,246	Merchants' Bank	4,032,605
Bk. of N. America	1,639,756	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,461,631
Bk. of Republic	3,242,100	Metropolitan Bank	5,479,701
Bk. St. New-York	3,351,218	Nassau Bank	1,073,313
Broadway Bank	1,786,630	National Bank	1,558,293
Bull's Head Bank	189,052	N. Y. County Bk	246,049
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,250,104	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	351,909
Chatham Bank	392,202	N. Y. Exch Bank	238,586
Chemical Bank	1,460,483	Ocean Bank	1,181,690
Citizens' Bank	498,038	Oriental Bank	410,688
City Bank	1,901,419	Pacific Bank	762,667
Continental Bank	2,516,283	Park Bank	2,688,371
Corn Exch. Bank	1,598,669	People's Bank	483,526
Fulton Bank	1,350,437	Phenix Bank	2,733,476
Greenwich Bank	489,995	St. Nicholas Bank	786,241
Hanover Bank	1,118,044	Seventh Ward Bk	809,926
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,961,084	Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,726,521
Irving Bank	633,021	Tradesmen's Bank	1,107,110
Leather Man. Bk	1,734,345	Union Bank	2,482,392
Total			$96,333,687

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Monday, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

Flour, $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State. Wheat is without material change. Sales today 14,500 bushels Chicago Spring, at 81c. Corn nominal. *Lake imports to-day*—1,200 bbls. of Flour; 1,400 bushels Wheat. *Shipped by Railroad to Albany*—5,000 bbls. Flour. Freights—Flour to Albany and Troy 45c. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant as Summer.

Chicago, Monday, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

Flour inactive. Wheat dull. Corn very dull, at 38c. Oats dull. *Receipts to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 2,200 bushels Wheat.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,600 bales, at ⅛c.@⅜c. decline.

At Augusta and Savannah the markets were depressed, and a decline of ¼c.@⅜c. took place.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] London, Friday, Nov. 27—5 P. M.

There is little variation to notice this week in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets. There is generally rather more firmness on the part of holders, but the business transacted has been moderate. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, but during the last few days there has been less demand for Money. Consols have improved, and close at 91⅛@91 for money, 91⅛@91¼ for the account. Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11½d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅛d.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.; Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.; South American, 75s.

Coffee—The market has been quiet, and prices rather easier. 296 casks, 54 bbls., and 153 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction sold; fine fine ord. 56s.; low middling and middling small 57s.@59s.; middling to bold middling 60s. 6d.@64s. 6d.; Peaberry at 68s.@76s. 6d. 797 bags washed Rio sold, fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d., and low middling to middling 49s. 6d.@52s. The deliveries for the week show an improvement on the previous one, being about 400 tons, of which 170 tons have been for exportation, and our stock is now 8,947 tons.

Molasses—90 puncheons St. Vincent sold at 16s., and 20 Antigua at 18s.

In the Corn market we have no change of importance to notice. A fair business has been transacted at about last week's rates. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 51s. 3d. on 94,088 qrs. returned. Our quotations are—White American Wheat 48s.@52s.; Red, 42s.@48s. ℔ qr. American Flour, 25s.@29s. ℔ bbl.

Cotton dull—Sales for the week unimportant. At Liverpool there is no improvement in the demand; sales for the week, 26,000 bales; prices are ⅛d. ℔ ℔. lower.

Drugs, &c.—Sales have been unimportant; the only alterations worthy of notice being a fall in Kowrie Gum of 2s.@3s. ℔ cwt., fair quality selling at 16s.@17s.; in Rhubarb of about 6d. ℔ ℔., good selling at 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d., and in Castor Oil of ⅛d. ℔ ℔. We quote Cutch 60s.@62s.; Gambier 16s. 6d.@17s. ℔ cwt.; Turkey Opium 17s. 6d.@18s. ℔ ℔., Saffron 25s.@26s. ℔ ℔.

Hemp—Russian dull, and prices nominal. Manila: of 450 bales at auction the sound was bought in from £30@£31 for mid. current quality; the damaged sold from £27 10s.@£27 15s. for first class, and £20 5s.@£25 5s. for second and third classes.

In Indigo nothing doing.

Copper—Quiet, without change in prices.

Iron—For Welsh there is little demand. Scotch Pigs, 52s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed has further declined, Taganrog on the coast being quoted at 50s., but at the decline there is more disposition to buy. Bombay on the spot sold at 55s., and fine Calcutta, at hand, from America, at 53s. At 50s. c. f. & i. for the Continent, export buyers are inquiring for Azov or Odessa cargoes. *Imports this week*—8,110 bales.

Linseed Cakes—In moderate demand at a slight reduction in price.

Whalebone—Prices nominal.

Oils—In Fish, nothing doing; Sperm £70, nominal. Rape has somewhat improved, good Brown selling at 41s. Linseed firm at 28s.@28s. 6d. In Palm and Cocoa Nut nothing doing.

Rum flat—About 80 punchs. Demerara of fair quality have been sold at 2s. 3d., and a few Jamaica at 4s.

Rice—The market continues extremely dull; a few parcels of Bengal have been forced off at 8s. 6d. for good mid. old white, for cash; and about 250 tons Ballam have been taken at 7s.@7s. 6d., with a prompt. The deliveries for the week have been exclusively confined to the home trade, and the stock in London now reaches 61,162 tons.

Sugar—The market has been steady throughout the week, and to-day there is a decided improvemen in the demand, resulting in a large business at firmer prices. Of West India the sales are 3,000 hhds. and 11,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction mostly found buyers. Foreign: 3,679 boxes Havana were about one-half realized at 35s.@37s. for low to middling brown, (12s. 8d. duty;) 37s. 6d.@40s. for Nos. 10½ to 12, and 40s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for strong No. 12 to No. 14½. 1,030 hhds., 75 boxes Cuba Muscovado, and 237 hhds. 7 tierces 5 barrels Porto Rico were mostly disposed of: Cuba Muscovado at 34s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for low brown to mid. yellow, (12s. 8d. duty,) and 36s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for low gray to good bright yellow, (13s. 10d. duty;) Porto Rico at 40s. 6d.@44s. for good middling to fine yellow. Privately about 3,000 boxes No. 9 to No. 11½ Havana have been sold at 35s.@39s., and 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado. brown at 33s. 6d.@36s. 6d., (12s. 8d. duty;) yellow at 38s.@41s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty.)

Tallow—Firmer at 49s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. for this year, and 50s. for January to March.

Tea—At auction yesterday 8,600 packages were offered, and 5,250 sold, of which 3,800 were without reserve; the Congous at full prices compared with previous market value. The Green Teas went at very low rates. To-day there has been a sale of 300 chests good common Congous at 11¾d. ℔ ℔., cash. In American Stocks there has been more disposition to do business, during this week, but prices are matter of negotiation. Massachusetts 5s Sterling Bonds 96@98. Maryland 5s 88½@90½. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 71@73; ditto Bonds 75@76. Virginia 6s done at 80; ditto 5 ℔ cents., a small amount offered at 80. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 80@83; ditto Sterling 2d mortgage 84. New-York Central 6s Bonds 77@80. 3d Mortgage Erie 66. Illinois Central 7s 73@77. Michigan Central old Bonds 75@77.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Europa.] Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

Our Cotton market has again been extremely dull, and prices of current American descriptions have declined ⅛d. ℔ ℔., the business for the week ending last evening being 26,620 bales, of which exporters and speculators take 6,600 bales.

To-day there is more doing with a decidedly cheerful feeling, in consequence of the improved position of the Bank of England, and the greater ease in money. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, the market closing with more steadiness at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6⅞d., Fair Mobiles 6½d., Uplands 6½d. ℔ ℔.; Middling Orleans 6⅛d., Middling Mobiles 6⅛d., Middling Uplands 6⅛ ℔ ℔.; Inferior nominal at 2¾d.@3½d. ℔ ℔. Total stock in this market, 350,000 bales. American, 160,000 bales. Total stock same time last year, 379,000 bales. American, 261,000 bales.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is very dull, with a large proportion of the mills working only half time.

We have to report an improved demand at this day's market for Wheat, at an advance of 2d. ℔ 70 ℔s. Flour is also 6d. ℔ bbl. dearer, and Indian Corn has realized 6d. ℔ quarter more than it did on Tuesday last.

More doing in Resin at 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

American Securities.

Baring Brothers report more disposition to do business, but prices a matter of negotiation. Messrs. Bell & Co., also report more business doing than for some weeks previously. The London *Times* of Saturday the 28th says "American Securities generally left off with increased firmness," and reports the following business: Illinois Central shares, 12½ dis.; Illinois 7s. of '75, 77½; New-York Central shares, 72; Erie shares, 16.

The position of the market for American Securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co.: There has been more business doing in American Securities during the past week than for some weeks previously. State stocks have been more freely offered, and some considerable purchases have been made of Pennsylvania and Virginia bonds for investment. In railroad bonds there have been but few actual transactions, excepting in those of the Illinois Central Railroad, for which there has been a fair demand. There has been some inquiry for the bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, but few are offering for sale.

Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1st M.	1875	75@76
Illinois 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	1875	75@76
Illinois 7 ℔ cent. free-land Bonds	1860	75@76
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. Bonds	1869	76@78
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	1883	76@80
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds	1864	88@90
New-York & Erie 7 ℔ cent., 1st M.	1867	— —
New-York 7 ℔ cent. 2d M.	1859	— —
New-York 7 ℔ cent. 3d M.	1883	65@70
New-York 7 ℔ cent.	1862	35@40
New-York Sinking Fund	1875	40@45
Panama 7 ℔ ct. 1st M. St. Bonds	1859	— —
Panama 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	1865	— —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent.	1880	80@82

The Latest Markets.

Liverpool, Saturday—3 P. M.

Cotton—A better feeling is reported to-day, and prices are a shade better. Sales, 8,000 bales: 3,500 on speculation, and 500 for export, closing firm.

Breadstuffs—Bigland, Athya & Co. report a fair inquiry for Breadstuffs, generally, at Friday's rates.

Provisions unchanged.

London, Saturday—2 o'clock P. M.

Consols closed to-day at 91½@91⅝ for both money and account.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

New-York, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF SATURDAY—46,256 bbls. Flour, 64,496 bushels and 114 bags Wheat, 2,527 bushels Corn, 209 bags Barley, 580 bags Oats, 3,190 pkgs. Provisions, 848 bbls. Whisky, and 113 bbls. Ashes.

ASHES—Inactive and unsettled. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½@$6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is very dull and heavy, no important movements having transpired to-day. The tendency of prices is downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has arrived very freely since our last, and as the demand has diminished prices have not improved, despite the favorable news by the *Europa*. Sales 7,000 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 50@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 4 85
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 60
Superfine Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 55@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 1,200 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices—$3 25@$4 30 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, quiet and drooping. Sales 11,500 bushels, including ordinary to prime white Western, at $1 16@$1 40; red Western, club, at $1 05, and ordinary white Southern at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales 20,000 bushels at 62c.@68c. for new crop yellow and white Jersey and Southern, and 70c. for old mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as last noted. Oats are in demand, but at irregular prices: 47c.@50c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 55c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 11, there were no receipts of Hay reported, and sales were restricted; the closing rates were 85c.@90c. ℔ 100 ℔s., for North River and Eastern, by the cargo. In Savannah, during the week ending Dec. 11, no Northern Hay was received. One cargo of Eastern was sold at 90c. ℔ 100 ℔s. From store, Hay was selling at $1 for Northern, and $1 25 for Eastern, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock, heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request, at easier prices. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 75 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are more sought after by packers, at 6½c.@6⅝c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate request at drooping rates. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—60 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 11, the movements in Rice were: Receipts, 4,128 tcs. Clean and 52,000 bushels Rough. Sales to a fair extent at $2 87½@$4 for Clean ℔ 100 ℔s., and 70c. for Rough, ℔ bushel; exports, 2,030 tcs.; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, Dec. 11, 3,078 tcs. In Savannah during the week ending Dec. 11 the movements were: Receipts, 150 tcs. Clean, and 45,079 bushels Rough; sales 1,290 tcs. Clean at 3c.@3½c. ℔ ℔., and 15,000 bushels Rough, mainly at 75c.@78c. ℔ bushel; exports, 1,342 tcs., including 934 tcs. to New-York and 180 to Boston.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we have to report sales of 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6c.@7½c., chiefly within the range; 250 boxes Havana at 7c., and, by auction, 250 hhds. new crop New-Orleans at 6c.@7½c. ℔ ℔., 3 and 4 months.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at strengthening quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
FROM EUROPE.			
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Adriatic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall.—E. Adelsdorfer, Mrs. Meyer, Capt. C. Corser, J. L. Woolf, S. McGrade, A. Richardson, E. Bourdin and lady, C. P. Huntington, Charles Carl, J. C. Conroy, J. A. Ritchie, J. W. Thompson, L. Strauss, G. W. Melzner, S. M. Merithew, P. T. Ives, Miss F. M. Peters, Mr. Dantee, M. Veul, Mr. Matherson, W. Taaffe, E. W. Teackle, C. Laganlerie, J. H. Brewster, Major C. Graham, U. S. A., Capt. E. Underwood, U. S. A., Lieut. C. A. Woods, U. S. A., Mrs. H. Douglass, U. S. A., Lieut. R. Williams, U. S. A., Mrs. Danes, Capt. R. Gardiner, E. T. Gunn and boy, P. Sather, J. Scholle, C. Ritchie, J. Phelan, Jr., M. Phelan, J. Gallagher, Jas. McNider, G. A. Morton, Mad. Breton, Mrs. Douglass and child, J. Conrad, E. Leibrecht, J. Glass, S. Hughes, Jas. Dowdle, A. Chabaud, lady and 3 children, S. D. Henry, lady and 2 children, R. A. Webster, W. Abbott, J. V. Davenspeck and lady, H. Bowen and lady, J. Wells, Miss Wells, W. Alum, J. Marfield, W. Reinwald, W. Blackstock, Mad. C. Armand, D. B. Kneisly, E. K. Ludwig, J. Hoefer, Mrs. Graves and daughter, J. Baum, S. R. Collier, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, A. Hawkins, M. Shiverin, A. Kneisky, J. Kneisky, Mrs. Collins and 3 children, J. Allen, J. Quackenboss, L. M. Starr, Jno. Gowell, lady and 2 children, Thos. Morton, M. Gurvey, W. A. Hawley, S. Hershay, W. Ayres, A. Sinclair, T. Donohue, Jno. Frownlee, L. Chesley, Mrs. Holmes—and 191 in forward cabins.

In Steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Rosttedge, Miss McGruder and sister, Miss Gray, B. Williams and 2 sons, Miss Peshall, Thos. Slidell and lady, Frederick Haines and lady, John A. Dunlop, Mr. Mills, Mr. Moore, C. L. Sharples, Frederick Wood, J. F. Hind, H. H. Martin, T. B. Lewis, Jas. S. Taylor, Wm. Wood, Frederick Lorenz, W. B. Rogers, B. B. Williams, Gustave Ainswick, Mr. Von Kapff, L. D. Grinks, Mrs. Bryson, H. Thomas, C. Sprague, J. G. Welsh, Miss Loring, J. G. Loring, Edw. Kirkpatrick, Jas. Mortimer, bearer of dispatches from Paris; Mr. Stevens, S. Housemann, Aug. Wetter and lady, W. Rassloff, Chas. E. Bailliere, B. C. Gray, Mr. Rouch, Miss A. C. Britt, Señor E. Escalante, Donna Silvero and daughter, Mr. Montgomery, Gustave Buck, John Gledhill, Edw. D. Palmir, J. Levergood, Mr. Scott, A. J. F. Barnes, Oscar Breingne and son, Richard Dickson, Alderman Cornelison and lady, Mrs. O'Neill, B. Murrnack, N. McComb, (died.)

In steamship Roanoke, from Portsmouth, &c.—W. F. Watson, J. S. Field, J. Contrell, A. St. John and son, C. W. Gray, Mrs. Williamson and son, Lewis Mayer, T. Doyle, H. Smith, T. C. Hughes, J. Burbank, G. Haughwout—and 6 in the steerage.

In bark Magdalena, from Carthagena—G. N. Williams, H. Gilroy, S. Blake, R. Henriquez, J. Allen.

In brig Iris, from Laguna—Trinidad Shiels.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises.. 6 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 50 | Gov. Island. 8 35 | Hell Gate...10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Ship Charlotte, Nesmith, Charleston, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Wildfire, Campbell, Vera Cruz; Pride of the Sea, Uram, Arroyo, Vanaga, Delvoitef & Co.; Eagle, Baker, Curacoa; Aen and Heinrick, (Brem.) Oldejens, Sagana, Stanton & Ruger.

Brigs C. H. Kennedy, Randall, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Velocipede, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; M. Ridley, Brown, Harbor Grace, Siffken & Ironsides.

Schooners Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Noraquaqua, Hinck, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Princess, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 1, lat. 51 24, lon. 20 25, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the Adriatic, from New-York for Liverpool. The E. brings £11,150 sterling in specie.

Steamship Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 4, and Havana 11th, with mdse., &c., to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 13th, 1 P. M., off Hog Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, from New-York for Norfolk.

Bark Magdalena, Munday, Carthagena 33 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to Everett & Brown. Experienced heavy weather, lost topgallant masts, split sails, &c. Had head winds, calms, and gales the entire passage. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Bell Flower, Duell, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Nelson, Clements & Co.

Brig Humboldt, (of Boston,) Gamage, Mansanilla Nov. 14, with mahogany, &c., to H. D. Brookman. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Duos Irmaos, (Port.,) Aqui, W. C. A., with palm oil to Abrauches, Almeida & Co.

Brig Mariner, (Br.,) Atkinson, Turks Island 13 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Iris, (of Camden,) McAlivy, Laguna and Sisal via Key West, Nov. 17, with logwood to Peck & Church.

Brig Geranium (of Farmingdale,) Pierce, St. Marks, 20 ds., with cotton to Smallwood & Earl.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. T. Gilchrist—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Sailed in co. with brig Bell Poulle, Joy, for Trinidad, Port-au-Spain; schr. Zavalla, for the West Indies.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Georgetown 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Merrill & Albott.

Schr. Westover, Nickerson, Alexandria 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Mary Emma, Coffin, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to J. B. Cunningham.

Schr. Charles Anna, Rocep, Richmond 5 ds., grain.

Schr. Stag, Townsend, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to order.

Schr. Mary Jane, Jones, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain to Williams, Bee & Co.

Schr. Alabama, Savin, Odessa, Del., with grain.

Schr. Sarah Minge, Weaver, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. John Beatty, Sharp, Salem 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewitt, Georgetown, Me., 30 ds., with live fish to master.

Schr. Minnesota, Baker, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. C. Shaw, Shaw, Georgetown, D. C., with flour to order.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Marcus, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Hall, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. Burley, Mart, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Suwassett, Hulse, Port Jefferson, L. I., in ballast.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 32 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Post, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Memoranda.

The steamer Huntsville, launched from the Westervelt shipyard, on Thursday, Dec. 10, is built for the New-York and Savannah route, and will connect with the various railroads diverging at Savannah, into Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. This vessel is 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, 18 feet deep, or about 1,000 tons burden. She will be propelled by a single direct-acting engine of 52-inch cylinder, and 42-inch stroke, applied to a 14-feet propeller of 4 blades. The plan of engines, boilers and propeller attachments, as well as the entire outfits of the ship, is under the charge of John Baird, Esq., engineer and superintendent. The machinery is being constructed by Messrs. Quintard & Whitney, of the Morgan Iron Works. The vessel will be barkentine-rigged, and will have cabin accommodation for 75 first class and 50 second-class passengers, with capacity for 6,000 barrels freight. She is expected to be ready for service early in February, and will be succeeded by steamer Montgomery, which will be launched from same yard about Christmas, the two forming a weekly line between New-York and Savannah. H. B. Cromwell will be the agent in New-York, and Brigham, Baldwin & Co., in Savannah.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 1, at 10 A. M., lat. 23 30, lon. 82 30, brig Drummond, from Aspinwall for New York via Key West.

Dec. 6 off Cape Florida, bark Kossuth, from Havana for Falmouth, for orders.

Dec. 9, lat. 35 30, lon. 75, brig Borneo, fm Jacksonville, E. F., for New York.

Dec. 12, lat. 30 36, lon. 73 13, bark Mary H. Kendall, from Charleston for Philadelphia.

Dec. 13, lat. 38 35, lon. 73 49, brig Fornax, of and from New-York for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Aspinwall, Nov. 17, Arabella, from New-York; 22d, schr. Greyhound, from the coast; 26th, schr. Emily, from Jamaica; Dec. 2, brig Youth, from Swansea, Wales; brig Moselle, from Savanilla; schr. Quindara, from Perth Amboy; steamer Fashion, from Mobile; Br. line-of-battle steamer Brunswick, from Havana; bark Namanisic, from Baltimore; schr. Onkaky, from Bocas del Toro; brig James Hunt, from Liverpool; 4th, schr. Isabella, from Bocas del Toro, with dispatches to Com. Paulding, from the Commander of the U. S. steamer Fulton; schr. Centaur, (3-masted,) from London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

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Gold and silver watches of all descriptions. Some beautiful styles of gold watches just received, for ladies and gentlemen.
Ladies' earrings, pins and bracelets, finger rings, with sets; diamond rings, seal rings, plain and chased gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold guard chains, ladies' chatelaine chains, gold fob and vest chains, studs, sleeve buttons, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold pens and pencils, gold thimbles, gold lockets, necklaces, watch and keys, napkin rings, portemonnaies, &c.
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Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
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SLEIGH BELLS: SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st., on the morning of Monday, Dec. 14, at about 8 o'clock, a single-breasted OFFICE-COAT, somewhat worn; cloth, iron-gray mixed. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the coat and conviction of the thief. Apply to STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

$15 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN ON the night of the 13th inst., from the premises of the undersigned at Greenwich, Connecticut, twenty-three sheep, marked with more or less black on the rump. $10 reward will be paid for the recovery of the sheep, and $5 additional for the detection of the thief. Address
SANFORD MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

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GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address C. B., Times Office.

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Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
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The subscriber has opened a depôt at No. 283 CANAL-ST., for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BEANS,
PEAS,
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TEA,
SUGAR,
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POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The manufacturers offer for sale, at low prices, the following second-hand Presses:
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 46x57.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
One Double Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x36.
Two Single Small Cylinder Printing Machines, bed 31x50.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 13x16.
One Job Printing Machine, bed 16x20.
One Card Printing Machine.
Also, Hand Presses, several sizes
The above-named Machines are all in first-rate order, having been but little worn, and thoroughly repaired.
For prices, apply to R. HOE & CO.

$1 FOR TWELVE WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c., cheaper than any other place, all this week, at Mr. PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 50 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. From Gen. Burdick, R. I.: "I can truly say my own sons and daughters have made great improvement under Col. Paine's tuition, together with hundreds of others in Newport."

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE AT $3 25 PER CHALDRON delivered, or $2 50 to parties providing their own carts. Orders received at the office of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st.; at the Gas Works corner 14th-st. and Avenue C, and at the Gas Works in 18th-st., west of 10th-av.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of SEALY & BELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL A. SEALY,
THOMAS L. BELL.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1857.

HONEY! HONEY! HONEY! HONEY!—Recipe for making Honey, as good in looks and taste as that made by bees; costs 6 cents a pound; sent for one dollar. Address N. R. GARDNER, Peacedale, R. I.

OLD SILVER.—SILVER WARE, SPOONS, &C., bought at the highest cash price, at No. 394 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 16. Also, advances made on all kinds of valuables, in the most liberal and confidential manner.
R. SMITH & CO.

THE BEST REVOLVING PISTOL YET invented, with several other highly-improved patterns, for sale at No. 203 Broadway, (one block below the Astor House,) and 502 Broadway, (nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)
CHARLES FOLSOM.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB meets on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subjects—*Proper Treatment of Milch Cows and Winter Treatment of Barn-yard Manure.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.